

# THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN, Editor  
EMMETT KILPATRICK, Co-Editor



Published by the  
STATE DEPARTMENT  
OF

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Price \$2.00 annually ; single copies, 50c

---

Vol. 7

No. 2

---

SUMMER ISSUE

1945

**WETUMPKA PRINTING CO.**

**Printers and Publishers**

**Wetumpka, Ala.**

**1946**

## CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial .....	156
Colbertians, by R. L. James .....	159
Russia, by Anne Moss Mertins .....	223
The Oldest Church in my Country, by Mrs. C. E. Roberts .....	233
The Oldest Church in my County, by Mrs. T. S. McDonald .....	236
The Oldest Church in my County, by Mrs. J. W. Rutland .....	238
State at Large .....	240
Death of Distinguished Alabamian—Dr. Hunter D. Farish .....	251
Fort Morgan in the Confederacy .....	254
Steamboat Days on the Alabama River .....	269
The Place of the Museum in the Life of Alabama, by Peter A. Brannon .....	279
Alabama Lawyers, 1945-1946, by Walter B. Jones .....	285
Captain Andrew Pickens Love, by Robert L. Williams .....	313
Poems .....	315
Book Review .....	327
Genealogical Queries .....	330

## EDITORIAL

The *Alabama Historical Quarterly* has not appeared on the current calendar dates for some time because of the high cost of publication and the inadequate appropriation by the Legislature for four issues each year. The cost of each issue is two or three times the old cost and for that reason the magazine has had to appear at irregular dates. It will be recalled that four years ago the Editor announced that Volume 4 would be reserved for certain French translations of the State's earliest history but that work has now been abandoned and the entire volume will be filled with other historical material later on.

The articles in the current issue, Number 2 of Volume 7, include a history of Colbert County and a number of the pioneer families of that area, by R. L. James, of Russellville, Ala. The same author has prepared a similar sketch of Franklin County and some of its pioneers which will appear in a future issue of the magazine.

In view of the fact that the whole world is so interested in Russia at this time an article on that country is presented herewith prepared by Mrs. Anne Moss Mertins (Mrs. Paul S. Mertins, Jr.) of Montgomery, Ala. A series of articles on the "Oldest Church in my County" has been carried by the Quarterly for several issues and will be continued indefinitely. Due to a misunderstanding of the title, Mrs. C. E. Roberts, of Birmingham, prepared a sketch on "The Oldest Church in my Country" which, of course, refers to the Episcopal Church in Jamestown, Virginia, which was settled by the British in 1607, thirteen years prior to the settlement of the Massachusetts Colony (1620) by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Mrs. T. S. McDonald, of Decatur, Alabama, has written of a Methodist Church "Bethlehem", established in 1819 near the old town of Elyton, in Jefferson County, through the efforts of Rev. James Tarrant and his slave Adam. Mrs. J. W. Rutland, of Cherokee, Alabama, has written of the oldest church in Colbert County, in what is now the town of Tuscumbia. The Rev. A. A. Campbell was the first Pastor of the Church which was organized by a group of Presbyterians in 1824 and is still in existence and in use.

It is always interesting to look at the conditions of our State and people in years gone by and beginning in this issue there are a number of such views afforded by extracts taken from *Our Home*



*Journal* a paper published in New Orleans. The issues from which the extracts are made appeared in 1878 and 1879. The paper may have been much older than those dates. Alabama was one of the States represented in the compilation under the heading "State at Large". These clippings were presented to the Quarterly by Mrs. Henry Certain, of Huntsville, Ala., who has been very generous in gifts to the Department of Archives and History.

Alabama lost a cherished son through the death of Dr. Hunter Dickinson Farish, who did a splendid work as Director of the Department of Research of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. Dr. Farish's place was taken by another Alabamian, Miss Mary McWilliams, a former teacher at Alabama College, but finding the work increasingly heavy she resigned the Directorship but is still serving as a worker in the Department of Research.

Among the State Departments doing constructive and ever increasing work is the Alabama State Department of Conservation, of which Mr. Ben C. Morgan is Director. Old Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay now belongs to the State through the generosity of the Federal Government and is being developed as a recreation center for the people at large. The old fort has been the scene of many historic events, the most important of which took place during the War Between the States when the guns of the fort attempted to prevent the assaulting Federal vessels under Admiral Farragut to enter the bay. One of the Confederate soldiers defending the fort was Hurieosco Austill, son of Jeremiah Austill, one of the heroes of the Creek Indian War and a valiant man, both in civil and military life. The Quarterly deems it a great privilege to present in this issue young Austill's journal describing the part played by Fort Morgan in the Battle of Mobile in 1864.

Since time and space have been so greatly abridged by the invention of the airplane, old modes of travel have become obsolete. At one time, however, before Alabama was blessed with good roads our rivers were our principal lanes of travel both for people and commodities. A very picturesque account of "Steamboat Days on the Alabama River" written by Nan Grey Davis, of Theodore, Ala., is reproduced in this issue of the Quarterly from the *Alabama School Journal*, October-November, 1944. As that publication is not available to the general reading public this magazine is privileged to have permission of the author and the School Journal to use it here.

Visual education is the function of the museum in American life and for that reason has a distinctive place in the culture of our people. The subject is treated in this issue of the Quarterly by Peter A. Brannon, Military Archivist in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History. Mr. Brannon has been a member of the staff of the Department for thirty-five years and has presented through the Montgomery Advertiser during the past years a weekly article entitled "Through the Years" which continues to be of great interest to the readers of that publication. It is hoped that this article on museums will arouse interest in the subject and induce the establishment of new museums in every County of the State where relics of its past history can be exhibited to the public.

In a recent issue of the Quarterly a list was presented of the first lawyers of Alabama and today through the co-operation of Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, of Montgomery, a list is presented of the lawyers practicing that profession in the State at the present time. Judge Jones not only fills a distinguished position on the bench but is one of the most active men in the State in legal, civic and religious matters. The Department is particularly pleased to have this contribution from Judge Jones who is a member of its Board of Trustees and gives to the Department unfailing service in all emergencies and also presents to the State through the Department numerous historical items, some of which have been described in former issues of the Quarterly.

A native of Alabama, long a resident in Oklahoma, Judge Robert L. Williams, has written for the Quarterly a brief sketch of Captain Andrew P. Love, whose portrait hangs through the generosity of Judge Williams, on the walls of the Hall of Flags in the World War Memorial Building.

A group of poems, a book review and some genealogical queries complete the contents of this issue.

## COLBERTIANS

*By R. L. James, Russellville, Ala.*

(There is a continual growing interest in local history throughout the country. The article "Colbertians", painstakingly prepared by Mr. James gives an intimate picture of the early history of Colbert County and some of its pioneer citizens. The next issue of the Quarterly will carry another article by Mr. James giving the same kind of early history of Franklin County. The writer, Robert Leslie James, of Russellville, was born March 2, 1897 near Russellville, in Franklin County, the son of Aaron A. and Ollie Virginia (Bendall) James, also of Franklin County. He attended the Florence State Teachers College from which he graduated in 1929 after which he taught school at several points. In addition to delving into the earliest history of his County he is a distinguished botanist and has written magazine articles on botanical subjects. He has a plant genus named for him, *Jamesianthus*, one of the few men in the State to be thus honored.)

### PREFACE

I have no apology to offer for attempting to write *Colbertians*. I hope that the article will prove interesting to the citizens of Colbert County and also to many others scattered over the country. I have taken great pains to present the truth. Imagination is a great thing to have and the writer of Poetry must have it, but the writer of history, biography, or genealogy should never substitute imagination for truth even if the truth at times is prosaic. I have tried to make every sentence in *Colbertians* a truthful sentence. A large percent of this article is quoted. But I believe the ones quoted were honest and therefore their statements can be relied on.

At this time I am releasing two "sections" of *Colbertians*. I hope to have the privilege of adding at least one more section in the near future. There are many characters who should have recognition that are not included in the present two sections.

Practically no notice is taken of a number of very distinguished persons such as Gov. Lindsay and Col. W. A. Johnson. But I feel that they are so well known through the writings of various Alabama historians that I can well devote the space to other characters.

However, I want it understood that the amount of space devoted to any individual or family does not indicate the relative importance of that individual or family. Much more data can be obtained on certain individuals and families than others. For ex-

ample, the space devoted to the O. H. Perry Williams family is small compared to that devoted to the James W. Ligon family. But as far as I know the Williams family was as important as the Ligon family.

The year 1875 is the "dead-line" for *Colbertians*. As a rule all characters treated in this article were born before 1875 and all events mentioned occurred before 1875.

The term "the war" as used throughout the article refers to the Civil War, or if you prefer, to the War Between the States or the War of Secession.

In listing the children of a family I have tried to list them according to age as near as I could ascertain but no claim is made to perfection in this matter. I am due thanks to so many different persons for data and other help that I fear I can not name near all of them. However I must acknowledge my appreciation to Mrs. Marie B. Owen, Director of State Department of Archives and History; John B. Sockwell, Probate Judge of Colbert and his office personnel; Mrs. Stanley, Circuit Clerk of Colbert; Paul Coburn, representative from Colbert; Miss Henderson, the Librarian of the Helen Keller Library at Tuscumbia; Miss Nina Leftwich, author of "*Two Hundred Years at Muscle Shoals*"; and to Hon. A. H. Carmichael, Miss Bessie Rather, Miss Mary Wallace Kirk, Mrs. Harriet McGregor, Mrs. Irene Leggett, Miss Julia Goodloe, Miss Julia Throckmorton, Mrs. Russey, Mrs. Finley, Mr. John Underwood, Mr. John Sherrod, Mr. Fletcher Bickley, Mrs. John Donley, Mr. A. F. Ricks, Miss Birdie Ricks, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Sledge, Mrs. Ethel Ligon Sitton, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Coburn, Mr. Henry Dotson, Hon. John D. Rather, Miss Mary McClain, Mrs. Emma Brown, Mrs. Lula Merrill Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Will Clouch, and Mr. John Hobgood all who either live in Tuscumbia or live on rural routes radiating from Tuscumbia.

Mrs. Rush King, Mrs. James Smith, Mr. Woodruff Delony, Mr. F. W. McCormack and Mrs. J. W. Boatright, are among those at Leighton who gave me much valuable information and rendered valuable assistance.

Mrs. C. F. Turner and Mrs. Calvin Patterson and daughter,

Mrs. Knight, at Cherokee were very kind in assisting me to obtain information.

Among those who do not live in Colbert who furnished valuable information were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Holesapple, Mrs. Emma Payne Alsobrook, and Miss Mima Scruggs of Florence; Mrs. H. W. Cranford Jasper; Mr. W. B. Kimbrough, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McNatt, Mr. Geo. W. Quillin and Mr. Thomas Looney of Russellville; Mrs. Van A. Lester, Duncan, Miss.; Miss Frank Mahan, Meridian, Miss.; Mrs. John P. Ricks, Jackson, Miss. and her daughter, Mrs. Love of Yazoo City, Miss.; Mrs. Cleve Coats and Mrs. J. W. Atkins of Coal Hill, Ark. and Miss Birdie Srygley, Nashville, Tennessee.

Special thanks are due Mrs. B. W. Gandrud of Tuscaloosa, the former Miss Pauline Myra Jones of Huntsville, for very kind assistance in many ways. Mrs. Gandrud is the author of valuable historical works and is a genealogist of much consequence.

R. L. James

Russellville, Ala., January 31, 1946.

## SECTION I—HISTORICAL

Colbert County, Alabama, is the only Colbert County in the United States of America, although I believe there was at one time a Colbert County in Mississippi. It is in the northwestern part of Alabama on the Mississippi border. It lies between 34 degrees and 35 degrees N. Lat. and is crossed by the 88th meridian W. Long. It has four counties bordering it. They are Lawrence on the east, Lauderdale on the north, Franklin on the south and Tishomingo, which is in Mississippi, on the west.

Colbert County was first established in 1867, the year of the Alaska Purchase. Its territory was taken from Franklin County which was created in February 1818. However Franklin County as originally established did not extend from the present Lawrence County to the Mississippi border. The western portion of what is now Franklin and Colbert Counties remained property of the Chickasaw Indians until 1832. Cane Creek, also spelled "Caney" Creek on old maps, was part of the border of the original Franklin County. This Creek crosses the Lee Highway and the Southern

Railroad about a mile or so east of Barton. Colbert County as originally created did not extend east to the stream called Town Creek. The road running north and south through Leighton was then the line between Colbert and Lawrence counties and had formerly been the line between Franklin and Lawrence Counties—hence it was, and is yet, called "*The County-Line Road*." This road remained the line until the early part of 1895. In that year all the territory east of the County Line Road and west of the stream called Town Creek and extending north to the Tennessee River was taken from Lawrence and annexed to Colbert. This territory comes practically to a point at its southern end—the present southeast corner of Colbert County. It is not stretching the imagination a great deal to call this territory a triangle. Therefore, for convenience, I am going to refer to this part of Colbert County as the "*Town Creek-Triangle*".

The *Town Creek-Triangle* contains much excellent level land and attracted many men who were large planters or became large planters. Among them were Elisha Madding, Hartwell King, Manoah B. Hampton, Amos Jarman and Richard Prewit.

The year 1895 marked another change in the boundary lines of Colbert which I believe was the final one. Before then what is now Stout's Beat in Northeastern Franklin, or a large portion of it, was a part of Colbert. In that year that territory was returned to Franklin County. But before going further I should state that the Colbert County established in 1867, was abolished in November, 1867 and returned to Franklin and it was in Dec. 9, 1869, that the county had its "re-birth". Those were dark days in Alabama politics and a history of the abolishment and reestablishment of Colbert would take up too much space in an article such as I propose to write.

Now let us notice the Colberts for whom the county was named. I shall refer the reader to two sources of information that I have on the Colberts. First I shall quote from Leftwich's "*Two Hundred Years at Muscle Shoals*". The following appears on pages 19 and 20: "Prior to 1740, James Logan Colbert, a Scotch youth, lived in the Carolinas; later he joined the English traders traveling west and stopped at the Muscle Shoals. He married a Chickasaw wife and here was born George Colbert about 1764; William was an older brother; Levi and James were younger. At

twenty six George built a comfortable residence on the south bank of the Tennessee River where the government's new Post route, famously known as the *Natchez Trace*, was to cross the river. A few miles southwest of his home lived his youngest brother, James Colbert, who shared well the honors of the family—he being the archivist and historian of the Chickasaw Nation. Levi, the incorruptible, lived at Buzzard Roost. William did not live in Colbert County, but at Pontotoc, the capital of the Nation. George later moved to that part of the Nation known as Tupelo and at the two plantations worked 140 slaves and became the wealthiest of the brothers. H. B. Cushman in his history refers to George Colbert as an exceedingly handsome man. The late James Simpson of Florence, said he was tall, slender and handsome, with long straight black hair, the features of an Indian, but lighter skin, very hospitable. Once he entertained for some time Jere Austill and his father Evan Austill when they were water bound on the *Natchez Trace*. He was courageous. It has been said that he fought with Jackson; a cut in one of the walnut columns of his porch being pointed out as having received the cut intended for the old general. Mr. King says such could not have been the case for had two men of the nature of those two fought, one would have been left on the spot. While he looked to his own interests, he did not forget those of his people. Old residents remember a speech delivered on the streets of Tuscumbia in 1832 in protest against the policy of the United States government in sending the Indians to the far West."

Mr. Paul Coburn has made a special study of the history of the Natchez Trace and of the Colberts. In request for some information on the Colberts Mr. Coburn very kindly wrote me a letter which I shall reproduce in full.

"Tuscumbia, Ala.

December 5, 1945

Mr. R. L. James  
Russellville, Ala.

Dear Mr. James.

In answer to yours of Dec. 1 asking for some historical data concerning the Colbert Indians of this section I shall give you from memory as much information as I can.

"More history can be obtained from *Haywood's History of Tennessee* or the Mississippi Historical publications about the Colberts than from any Alabama history that I have ever been able to read. It is from each of the above mentioned copies that I will be able to give the following records and remember, it will be from memory as I don't have either of those books at present. Lochland Colbert, a Scotchman, deserted Braddock at Fort DuQuesne during the French and Indian war and wandered through the wilderness for quite some time finally coming into North Mississippi where he settled and married Sopha, an Indian Chief's daughter (whose name I can not recall). He was a Chickasaw of much consequence.

They reared five children. I can not recall one of their names, but William, Levi, George and Sopha all were very famous and outstanding. George and William were commissioned as Major Generals in the United States army during the Revolutionary war; Levi was Grand Council Chief of the Chickasaw Nation for many years up and down Big Bear Creek. Sopha married a white man and was the mother of several prominent early Mississippians.

"George Colbert for whom Colbert County was named lived at Georgetown about eight miles north of Cherokee, ran a ferry on the Old Natchez Trace and owned the entire west end of Colbert and Lauderdale Counties and eight hundred slaves and eight hundred ponies. It is said that he was known as one of the richest men of the entire Tennessee Valley.

"Before he left Alabama in 1835 he ran a large trading post or store at Georgetown; he was very honest and did a flourishing business. He hired a young man named Louis Alsobrook to work in his store. Alsobrook's father and mother died at Spring Valley. Bradley Alsobrook moved to a place now known as Alsoboro farther down on the Old Natchez Trace and named for the Alsobrooks.

"Chief Colbert was the father of two beautiful girls one of whom Louis Alsobrook was very much in love with. After the Indians left here in 1836 Alsobrook followed them to the Indian Territory still in pursuit of the girl's hand in matrimony. But to his disappointment she rejected him again so he prepared to come back to Alabama. He let the old Chief know that he thought he was the cause of the girl's decision; this seemed to have hurt the



old Chief's feelings so as a token of good will he gave the young man a medal which President Thomas Jefferson gave him for the part he played in the war with England and the Creeks.

"Louis Alsobrook came back to Alabama, took down with slow fever and died. The medal is still in possession of the Bradley Alsobrook family. Another medal was found at Pontotoc, Miss. which had been presented to William Colbert at the same time, 1812. I am told that a contractor found it about six feet deep in earth as he excavated for a road in 1933 and he sold it to the Smithsonian Institute for a great price.

"Many other stories are told about the Colberts and their famous exploits. I am going to try to get that history from Mr. Frank King's daughter for you—*Haywood's History of Tenn.*—but they are very hard to find. The last publication was in 1821 (1921?) but it gives much valuable and rare information about the Tennessee Valley.

Very truly your Friend.

Paul Coburn".

Colbert County is a county of diverse contrasts in many ways. Roughly speaking the northern part is level and was originally very fertile. But of course there are small hills and places that were stony or not so fertile in the early days, much of the southern border and southwestern section is hilly or even mountainous. The entire drainage of the county goes to the Tennessee River which separates it from Lauderdale. There are many creeks and small streams in the county. Most of them have their sources within the county and flow directly into the river or into larger creeks. The largest of these is Big Bear Creek which flows through part of the western section. This stream rises in south eastern Franklin county, flows across the northwestern corner of Winston, on into Marion, back into Franklin, then into Tishomingo County, Mississippi, back into Alabama entering Colbert. The part of this creek that is in Colbert is now really a small river since Pickwick Dam in Tennessee has been built.

Among other streams of Colbert might be mentioned Buzzard Roost Creek and Rock Creek of the western section, each of these

streams being tributaries of Big Bear; Cane Creek of historical interest since it (as I have already said) was part of the boundary between the original Franklin county and Chickasaw territory. Bear Creek (also called "Stinking Bear") with its tributaries of Ligon, Cook's, Mose Branch, Smith and Mill Creeks; Spring Creek with its tributaries of Fox-trap, Bull-Skull, and James; and Town Creek on the eastern border with Poplar and McAfee Creeks draining into it. It is interesting to note that of these named streams Cane Creek and its entire drainage system is within the confines of Colbert County. Among its tributaries are Henson Creek and Jackson Mill Creek. On one of the streams that make its headwaters is a waterfall said to be of much scenic interest. I have not as yet seen it. Between two other streams forming its headwaters as a bluff where the Mountain Laurel, or Ivy, grows so profusely that many years ago it was given the name of "*The Ivy Point*" I might as well say here that the native people of Colbert, at least a large proportion of them, did not call this beautiful native shrub Mountain Laurel but called it "Ivy". For the benefit of those readers who are critical and demand the scientific names of plants the shrub in question is *Kalmia Latifolia* named in honor of the botanist Peter Kalm a friend of Linnaeus. Perhaps the majority of the pioneers of Colbert had but little admiration for Ivy or Mountain Laurel regardless of its wondrous lovely flowers and evergreen foliage because it might kill their best milch cows if they ate of it. And a certain pioneer citizen of Colbert, deciding to commit suicide made a tea of its leaves and drank it. Bear Creek and Spring Creek have their sources in Franklin County, each within three miles of Russellville, and flow clear across Colbert. On Ligon Creek was the noted Ligon Springs and on Cook's Creek is a bluff of historical and scenic interest called "*Cook's Bluff*". Fox-trap Creek, whose name suggests a hunter's or trapper's paradise in the early days is of much botanical interest. Bull Skull is said to have received its name from the fact that many years ago a wild and ferocious bull ranged about its headwaters, which is near the old Russellville and LaGrange Road. In those days that road was much traveled, many of the people using ox-teams. Some times the travelers camped in the region where the wild bull had his haunts and their oxen were terrified by him. At length some one shot him through the head and for a long while after his skull remained with the bullet hole through it—hence the name Bull-Skull Creek.

But Poplar Creek has a different kind of interest. I don't know why it was called Poplar Creek. At present there seems to be very few trees of that name along the creek but they may have been more abundant years ago. At present "Beech Creek" would be an appropriate name for there are quite a lot of beech trees there. But the historical interest of Poplar Creek is this: The First Steam Mill in North Alabama was on Poplar Creek about three miles southwest of old LaGrange. At least that was what Prof. John C. Stephenson, at one time a professor in LaGrange College wrote in the "Leighton News" some 35 or 40 years ago. Prof. Stephenson stated that the mill was the property of Josiah Horn and associated with him was a young bachelor from Tennessee-Daniel Spangler. This mill was a saw and grist mill combined. Prof. Stephenson said there was a large amount of Pine there and Horn's mill sawed the pine trees into lumber and ground the corn (and wheat, too, I suppose) for the settlers. He stated that young Spangler had full charge of the grist department and finally became owner of the mill. Later it was moved into Lawrence County. People came to see Horn's Mill on Poplar Creek in operation from as far as 20 miles away according to Prof. Stephenson. The steam mill on Poplar Creek was in operation in the 1830's. I shall probably have more to say about both Mr. Horn and Mr. Spangler further on.

But Colbert was not only the place of North Alabama's first steam mill. Within the present Colbert County was the First Chartered College in Alabama, the First Railroad in Alabama and one of the first in the United States, and a part of the First Postal Route in the South. Colbert also furnished the First and only Foreign Born Governor that Alabama has had, and a daughter of that governor became Alabama's greatest Kindergarten Teacher and one of the greatest in America as well as a distinguished author of children's stories. And of course there is Helen Keller, one of the world's marvels. To those who love birds I can say that F. W. McCormack, a native born and life long citizen of Leighton, is one of the most distinguished ornithologists of the South. He wrote a fine work on the birds of Colbert County before he had attained twenty years of age. Mr. McCormack published the "*Leighton News*" for many years which was a splendid local paper, and served the people of Leighton a number of years as Postmaster. He is now 72 years young and still "running in high".

His parents were born in Ireland but were married in America, and lived for many years in Leighton.

I could speak further of scenic places of interest in Colbert—a few of which are Sand Rock at LaGrange; Red Rock a few miles south or southeast of Barton; The Billy Sanderson Cave on the road between Barton and Frankfort; Newsom's Springs near Billy Sanderson Cove; Raven Bluff near Littleville; Colbert Heights on Jackson Highway south of Tuscumbia and many places along Lake Wilson and the Tennessee River—but I have perhaps already devoted too much space to this subject.

Among the old towns of Colbert were, Tuscumbia, Leighton, LaGrange, Bainbridge, South Florence, and York's Bluff. Leftmich's *"Two Hundred Years at Muscle Shoals"* discusses most of these places very interestingly. Bainbridge calls to my mind an interesting but sad occurrence of the early days which was recorded by Col. J. E. Saunders in his *"Early Settlers of North Alabama"*. On page 197 of that work where he was discussing Major Dillahunty, the pioneer settler of Courtland, Alabama, may be found the following paragraph:

"Major Dillahunty lived three years at Courtland, and then moved to the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant Church. He purchased lands for his father, Thomas Dillahunty and for his father-in-law, John Johnson. When his father died in 1829 his place was sold to Vincler Jones, and Mr. Johnson's place was the one now occupied by Stewart Hennigan. While Major Dillahunty lived at Mt. Pleasant occurred the first Masonic burial that ever took place in the county, and Major Dillahunty, who was then the highest mason performed the ceremony. It was that of Jack Ethridge. He had been married one day to Martha Beavers, and the next day he rode to Bainbridge with a friend, and on returning they concluded to try the speed of their horses, and Ethridge was thrown against a tree and killed. I judge she earlier became a widow than any wife ever in our county."

Mount Pleasant at the time of the above incident was in Lawrence County, but that neighborhood is now in the Town Creek-Triangle.

The states of North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, South

Carolina, Kentucky and Georgia was the birthplace of the majority of the first settlers of Colbert County—perhaps about in the order named. It appears that North Carolina held first place and Tennessee second. Many families from Virginia and the Carolinas settled first in Tennessee then removed to Alabama. It so happened that in the same family some of the children were perhaps born in Virginia, some in Tennessee and some in Alabama. For example two very outstanding lawyers and citizens of Tuscumbia for many years before the War and for a long time after, were William Cooper and Lydal Cooper. They were brothers but William was a Virginian by birth and Lydal a Tennessean. Then there were the Winstons. Anthony Winston, a Revolutionary soldier, was of a prominent Virginia family having been born in Hanover County, but “emigrated to Tenn. at an early period” and later came to Colbert County (then Franklin) and died here in 1827 or 1828. I believe most or all of his sons who settled about Tuscumbia were born in Tennessee.

It appears without a doubt that no other state was the birthplace of so many men distinguished more or less for wealth in Colbert as North Carolina. That state was the birthplace of John G. Shine, F. W. Bynum, Drury Vinson, Abraham Ricks, Isaac Lane, Hartwell King, Oswald King, Robert King, J. C. Goodloe, John Hogun, James Mhoon, John F. Pride, Nathaniel Pride, H. J. Pride, Dr. Jacob Johnson, M. B. Hampton, Sr., John Lewis Malone, Goodloe W. Malone, Col. Wm. B. Alsobrook, Elijah Hobgood, John Hobgood, Dr. Alexander Sledge, Macklin Sledge and many others of more or less riches.

As I have already said the territory now included in Colbert was a land of great contrasts. There were many large planters in the valley who lived in mansions, dressed fashionably and sent their children to college while back in the hills were many families who lived in small log cabins, wore coarse clothing and whose children got but little if any education. But these latter families were frequently of just as good blood, just as law abiding and just as patriotic as the Valley aristocracy. F. D. Srygley in Chapter X of *Larimore and His Boys* discusses very interestingly the contrasts of the average family of the Rock Creek neighborhood where he was born and reared and the rich planters in the valley only a few miles away. According to the 1850 Census report there were over 200 families in what is now Colbert whose real estate value in that

year was \$1000 and above. Some families whose real estate value was not given or at least the Records were lost in copying and failed to come to my notice. For example Birt Harrington was a large planter of near Tuscumbia in 1850 but I do not have his real estate value. Too much faith should not be put in the census report, for census reports are not always accurate by any means. It is very likely that some persons gave their property above its actual worth and some below. Following is the list of those whose real estate value was shown to be \$5,000 and over in 1850:

John G. Shine .....	\$70,000	Wm. W. Downs .....	15,000
A. Garner .....	67,220	Robert Goodloe .....	15,000
F. W. Bynum .....	60,000	Elijah Hobgood .....	15,000
Geo. Carroll .....	60,000	Wm. Jackson .....	15,000
Drury Vinson .....	60,000	Richard Prewit .....	15,000
Abraham Ricks .....	55,000	John Rand .....	15,000
Isaac Lane .....	50,000	Dr. Samuel W. Coons .....	14,000
Bernard McKiernan .....	50,000	Joshua Sledge .....	14,000
Isaac Winston .....	50,000	Elizabeth Cockburn .....	12,000
Robert King .....	40,000	Amos Jarman .....	12,000
Ann Sherrod .....	40,000	E. D. Townes .....	12,000
William Winston .....	35,000	Robert Warren .....	12,000
John T. Abernathy .....	30,000	Thadius Felton .....	11,000
J. C. Goodloe .....	30,000	John Alexander .....	10,000
John Hogun .....	30,000	Hiberna Armstrong .....	10,000
James Mhoon .....	30,000	Azekiah Cobb .....	10,000
Polly S. Townes .....	30,000	Lewis Garrett .....	10,000
Wm. Dickson .....	29,000	Davis Gurley .....	10,000
Edward Pearsall .....	29,000	Martha Harris .....	10,000
Warren Peden .....	28,000	John Hobgood .....	10,000
John F. Pride .....	26,000	Burchet Curtis King .....	10,000
Lawrence Thompson .....	26,000	Elisha Madding .....	10,000
G. W. Creamer .....	25,000	Nathaniel Pride .....	10,000
Dr. Nathaniel Huston .....	25,000	Whitman Rutland .....	10,000
Dr. Jacob Johnson .....	25,000	Macklin Sledge .....	10,000
Oswald King .....	25,000	Dr. E. B. Delony .....	9,000
Goodloe W. Malone .....	25,000	Albert Guy .....	9,000
James H. Hogun .....	21,750	Edward Delony .....	8,000
Robert Elliott .....	20,000	Tignal Jones .....	8,000
Manoah B. Hampton, Sr. ....	20,000	John T. Morgan .....	8,000
John Lewis Malone .....	20,000	James Roberts .....	7,500
Samuel K. Oats .....	20,000	Alexander Malone .....	7,423
James A. Patterson .....	18,000	Hartwell King, Jr. ....	7,250
John Kulland .....	16,500	Robert W. White .....	7,200
Wm. B. Alsobrook .....	16,000	Paul King .....	7,050
Richard Mann .....	16,000	James Abernathy .....	7,000
C. A. Toney .....	16,000	James W. Alexander .....	7,000
Wm. (E or G?) Bowlin .....	15,000	James T. Hailey .....	7,000

James Jackson (aged 56).....	7,000	Joseph Askew .....	5,000
James Jackson (aged 52).....	7,000	Jeremiah Burns .....	5,000
Thomas B. Jenkins .....	7,000	P. H. Claiburn .....	5,000
James Long .....	7,000	Clayton Davidson .....	5,000
H. J. Pride .....	7,000	Edmund Ellett .....	5,000
H. W. Prout .....	7,000	James W. Higgins .....	5,000
James Throckmorton .....	7,000	John Kumpe .....	5,000
Stephen Winston .....	6,500	Drury Mayes .....	5,000
Thomas Austin .....	6,000	Asa Messenger .....	5,000
S. O. Eggleston .....	6,000	Mariah Murphy .....	5,000
Manerva Haris .....	6,000	Nicholas Parrish .....	5,000
Wm. Pride .....	6,000	Edward Penick .....	5,000
Isaac Walker .....	6,000	Wm. R. Person .....	5,000
A. J. Turner .....	5,500	Geo. D. Ragland .....	5,000
Thomas Gibbs .....	5,300	Samuel Ragland .....	5,000

There is some doubt as to the real estate value of Mrs. Amanda Barton. Mrs. Gandrud who furnished me 1850 Census information states that it is not clear in the original writing whether it was \$127,000 or \$27,000. The latter would appear nearer right, as \$127,000 seems too far removed from Mr. John G. Shine, whose real estate value was listed as \$70,000. Mr. Shine was the highest if we put Mrs. Barton's real estate as \$27,000.

I have pointed out the fact that either North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky or Georgia was the birthplace of the majority of the pioneers of Colbert County. But it might be surprising to know how many prominent men and women of the county before 1875 were born north of the Mason-Dixon line, or were born in foreign countries. Following is a partial list of the former:

Solomon Allen—Massachusetts	James A. Patterson—Ohio
Geo. W. Creamer—Pennsylvania	John Pollock—Massachusetts
David Deshler—Pennsylvania	Friend Rutherford—New York
George Geise—Pennsylvania	George Rutherford—New York
Philip G. Godley—New Jersey	George Ritter—Pennsylvania
Mrs. P. G. Godley—New Jersey	James A. Stoddard—Connecticut
Samuel Hindman—Pennsylvania	Lucinda Stoddard—New York
John Kahl—Pennsylvania	James Throckmorton—New Jersey
Malinda Kahl—Pennsylvania	Margaret Throckmorton—New Jersey
Col. James McDonald—Ohio	Thomas Trowbridge—New York
Asa Messenger—Connecticut	Prof. Wm. G. Williams—Massachusetts
John Morton—Maine	Samuel Wilson—Pennsylvania
Charles Palmer—New York	
Philip Palmer—New York	



Of those born in foreign lands I shall list the following:

John Andrews—Ireland  
 Eliza Andrews—Ireland  
 John Baxter—Ireland  
 Ann Carroll Baxter—Ireland  
 Mary Bennett—Ireland  
 John Bradshaw—England  
 M. B. Brady—Ireland  
 Abraham Bresler—Breslau, Russia?  
 Thomas Brown—England  
 James Carmack—Ireland  
 James Crawford—Ireland  
 Samuel Davis—England  
 Dr. Wm. Desprez—France  
 Mrs. Wm. Desprez—Ireland  
 Mrs. David Deshler—England  
 Isabella Elliott—Ireland  
 B. Gledall—England  
 Edward Gorman—Ireland  
 James Gorman—Ireland  
 Lewis Hart—Germany  
 Joseph Hart—Germany  
 George S. Henderson—Scotland  
 Anna J. Henderson—Scotland  
 Joseph Hillman—Germany  
 F. D. Hodgkins—England  
 Samuel Keaghy—Ireland  
 Dr. Geo. E. Kumpe—Germany

John Kumpe—Germany  
 Jane Leckey (Mrs. Z. T. Higdon)—  
 Ireland  
 Alexander Leckey—Ireland  
 Hugh C. Leckey—Ireland  
 David Ross Lindsay—Scotland  
 Robert Burns Lindsay—Scotland  
 William McCormack—Ireland  
 Mrs. Wm. McCormack—Ireland  
 Bernard McKiernan—Ireland  
 Frank Moron—Ireland  
 James Murdoch—Scotland  
 Wm. M. Neal—Scotland  
 Peter Ohlman—Bavaria  
 Dennis O'Conner—Ireland  
 David Powers—Ireland  
 B. Rosenthal—Germany  
 H. Rosenthal—Germany  
 T. T. Rowland—England  
 J. W. Scott—New Brunswick  
 Chas. Stein—Germany  
 Hugh Stephens—Ireland  
 Ann Stephens—Ireland  
 Ann (Mrs. John) Taylor—England  
 Robert Warren—Ireland  
 William Warren—Ireland  
 Dr. Charles Williams—Ireland

And I shall conclude Section I with a list of Family names found in what is now Colbert County before the year 1875. I realize that the list is far from being complete. It is most likely that a complete list for Colbert County or any other county, covering that particular period can never be obtained. The list follows:

Abernathy, Adams, Aldridge, Alexander, Allen, Alsobrook, Anderson, Andrews, Armistead, Armstrong, Askew, Atkisson, Austin, Auten, Avery, Aycock, Ayres.

Baisden, Baker, Baldwin, Barclay, Barrett, Barton, Baxter, Beaumont, Bell, Bennett, Bickley, Biggs, Black, Blackburn, Blanton, Blocker, Bowen, Braden, Bradley, Bradshaw, Brady, Bresler, Brown, Bryon, Buck, Burcham, Burns, Bynum, Byrd.

Cannon, Cantrell, Carlock, Carlos, Carmack, Carroll, Carter, Cary, Cheatham, Chidester, Chisholm, Christian, Claiburn, Clay, Clouch, Cobb, Coburn,



Cockburn, Cockrill, Cook, Coons, Cooper, Copeland, Cormack, Craig, Creamer, Crittenden, Croom, Cross, Crowell, Croxton, Curry.

Davidson, Davis, Day, Dean, DeFour, DeGraffenreid, Delony, Dent, Deshler, DesPrez, Dial, Dickson, Didlake, Dill, Dillard, Dobbs, Donley, Dotson, Douthit (or maybe Douthat), Downs, Doxey, Duboise, Duncan.

Eggleston, Elkins, Ellett, Elliott, Enlow, Evans, Farley, Felton, Fielder, Finley, Fort, Foster, Fowler.

Gadd, Galbraith, Gargis, Garner, Garrett, Gassaway, Geise, Gibbs, Gilbert, Gill, Gillean, Gipson, Gledall, Goins, Goodloe, Goodwin, Gorman, Green, Gregg, Greenhill, Grisson, Gurley, Guy.

Halsey, Hampton, Hanks, Hardy, Harrington, Harris, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hicks, Hillman, Hindman, Hobgood, Hodgkins, Hogun or Hogan, Holesapple, Holley, Hooks, Horn, Hornsby or Hornsbey, Hudson, Hunt, Hunter, Huston, Hyde.

Inman, Isbell.

Jackson, James, Jarman, Jeffreys, Jenkins, Jinx, Johnson, Jones, Julian.

Kahl, Karg, Keaghy, Keenum, Keeton, Keller, Kennerly, Kent, Kilburn, Kimbrough, King, Kumpe.

Lancaster, Landers, Lane, Leckey, Leggett, Leigh, Letsinger, Ligon, Limerick, Lindsay, Lindsey, Long, Looney, Lueddeman.

McAfee, McCaig, McClain, McCleskey, McClung, McCorkle, McCormack, McDaniel, MacDonald, McKee, McKiernan, McKinney, McReynolds, Madding, Malone, Mann, Matlock, Matthews, Mayers, (Meyers according to some), Meredith, Merrill, Messenger, Mhoon, Miller, Mills, Milner, Mitchell, Moody, Moore, Moran, Morton, Moule, Mullens, Murdoch or Murdock, Myatt, Myhan.

Nail, Napier, Neals, Neely, Nelson, Newsom, Newsum, Nichols, Nooe, Norman.

Oats or Oates, O'Conner, Old, Olhman, Oliver, Osborn, Ottaway, Overcash.

Paine, Palmer, Patterson, Patton, Payne, Pearsall, Peden, Penick, Person, Peters, Phillips, Pillar, Pollock, Pope, Porter, Porterfield, Potts, Pounders, Powell, Powers, Prewit or Preuit, Price, Pride, Prince, Prout, Pybas.

Quillen, Quillin.

Ragland, Rand, Rather, Rauhoff, Redwine, Reynolds, Rhea, Richards, Richardson, Ricks, Rikard, Ritter, Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Rollston, Rosenthal, Ross, Roundall, Rowland, Russell, Rutherford.

Sadler, Saltzer, Sample, Sampson, Sanderson, Sawtelle, Scott, Sevier, Sheffield, Shegog, Sherrod, Shine, Simpson, Skidmore, Sloan, Southall, Spangler, Spencer, Srygley, Stafford, Stanley, Stebbens, Steele, Steger, Stein, Stephens, Stephenson, Stoddard, Sturch, Sugg, Sutherland.

Tapp, Tartt, Taylor, Teas, Tharp, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Thorn, Thornton, Throckmorton, Tickle, Tompkins, Toney, Townes, Trabue, Trotter, Trowbridge, Truelove, Tubbaville, Tubb or Tubbs, Turner, Tutwiler.

Underwood, Vandiver, Vinson.

Waddell, Wadsworth, Wagnon, Walker, Wall, Wanner, Warren, Wheeler, White, Whitley, Whitlock, Wilburn, Wilson, Williams, Wingo, Winstead, Winston, Winter, Witt, Womble, Wright.

Yarbrough, Yocom, Young.

## COLBERTIANS

### SECTION II. SPECIAL SCORE OF FAMILIES

In this section 20 Colbert County families, all who lived in the county at some time before 1875, are discussed rather fully. I want it strictly understood that I do not mean that these twenty families are better than any other twenty that could have been selected. But I believe on the whole they are as good and as interesting as any twenty that could have been selected. This list includes some of the best known professional families, some of the wealthiest families, some of the oldest families and I believe some of as religious and moral families as lived in Colbert County before the War. Some of the characters however, were far from perfection. But I realize that we all have our faults and I have not thought it proper to designate any one as being rather immoral.

### SPECIAL SCORE LIST OF FAMILIES

#### I. THE ELISHA MADDING FAMILY

Elisha Madding died December 4, 1852 aged 70 years. His wife was Eliza Maria Wren Croom. She was born April 10, 1808

and died January 1, 1888. Their children were: 1. Mary Ann married Charles Augustus Toney. 2. Richard Thomas. 3. James Allen, married Elizabeth Langston Christian. 4. Eliza Jane married Philemon King. 5. Robert Franklin. 6. Isaac Croom. 7. Camilla Wilmarth married (1) Dr. James T. Jones (2) Capt. A. D. Coffee, a son of General John Coffee of Creek War fame. 8. Edwin Price died in his twelfth year.

## II. THE EDWARD PEARSALL FAMILY

According to the 1850 census report Edward Pearsall was born about 1784 and according to a statement in his wife's obituary he died about 1853. His wife was Parthenia Shearan or Shearon. She was born March 12, 1800 and died December 23, 1871. Their children included: 1. Elizabeth married Samuel Elliott. 2. Anne married a Mr. Eve or Eves? 3. Thomas Ella married Hon. J. Burns Moore. 4. Catherine married Dr. John Rand. 5. Sarah Letitia married Hon. John D. Rather (his second wife). 6. Nathan was married twice. Name of first wife unknown (2) Mrs. Sherrod. 7. Edward, Jr. There may have been one or two others who died in infancy.

## III. THE HARTWELL KING SR. FAMILY

Hartwell King Sr. (Hartwell Richard King to use his full name) was born March 1, 1785 and died September 3, 1841. His wife was Burchet Curtis. She was born February 10, 1785 and died October 22, 1872. Their children were: 1. Oswald married Martha Rebecca Delony. 2. Robert married Margaret Pick. 3. Mary Curtis married James Fennel. 4. Susan married Tignal Jones. 5. Philemon married Eliza Jane Madding. 6. Martha Burchet married (1) Thadius Felton (2) Tignal Jones. Mr. Felton had died and so had Mrs. Susan Jones, so later Mrs. Felton married her brother in law, Tignal Jones. 7. Hartwell Richard, Jr. married Mary Henderson Smith. 8. Paul H. married Mary Cummins. 9. Washington Lafayette died in childhood. 10. Ann Lafayette Sr. died in infancy. 11. Ann LaFayette married Prof. Edward Goodwin.

## IV. THE DRURY VINSON FAMILY

Drury Vinson was born March 4, 1788 and died May 31, 1862.

His wife was Mary Curtis. She was born April 14, 1792 and died September 12, 1877. Their children were: 1. Martha Ann died when fifteen or sixteen. 2. John died young. 3. Fletcher Curtis married (1) Mosley Ann Rand, his first cousin. (2). Annie H. Berry.

#### V. THE BIRT HARRINGTON FAMILY

Birt Harrington appears to have been born about the year 1790. I know that he died May 18, 1860. His wife was Harriet C. Johnston. She was born June 1, 1798 and died October 14, 1873. Their children included 1. Frances married Hon. Lydal Bacon Cooper. 2. Samuel J. said to have been twice married and perhaps a child who died in infancy. One of Samuel J. Harrington's wives was Harriet Adelia Jarmon but I do not know who the other one was.

#### VI. THE ABRAHAM RICKS FAMILY

Abraham Ricks was born October 16, 1791 and died November 23, 1852. His wife was his first cousin, Charlotte Bryant Fort. She was born December 29, 1795 and died March 19, 1874. Their children were: 1. William F. married (1) Ann Elizabeth Allison, a native of Limestone County, Alabama (2) a Miss Fields from Mississippi. 2. Richard Henry. 3. Abram married Sallie Pope of Spring Valley.

#### VII. THE JAMES W. LIGON FAMILY

James W. Ligon was born May 28, 1797 and died July 27, 1882. His wife was Mary Gannaway. She was born March 31, 1801 and died March 4, 1877. Among their children were: 1. Abner W. married (1) Rebecca E. Smith (2) Mrs. Ida Crawford nee Patterson. 2. Nancy married (1) Thomas Skidmore (2) Dr. J. S. Napier. 3. Adline married Asa Cobb. 4. Williams. 5. Amelia married (1) ----- Burton (2) Thomas East. There may have been other children. William Ligon married and had children but as yet I do not know who his wife was.

#### VIII. THE HECTOR ATKISSON FAMILY

Hector Atkisson, according to his tombstone record, was born

March 7, 1798 (his obituary says 1797) and died October 11, 1871. His wife was Sallie Franklin. She was born May 20, 1805 and died September 25, 1859. Their children included 1. Caroline H. 2. Joel Ann married John E. Donley. 3. Sallie W. B. 4. Arthur married (1) Susan Donley (2) Lucy Sherrod. 5. Martha Jane married John E. Donley. 6. Mary M. married Tilmon A. Whitley. 7. Hester M. married John E. Donley. 8. Hectoria C. married Robert Milton Garner. 9. Rebecca L. married Robert P. Moore.

#### IX. THE WILLIAM COOPER FAMILY

William Cooper was born January 11, 1802 and died August 16, 1887. He was married three times. His first wife was Susan McCulloch. His second wife was Elizabeth Blocker. His third wife was Mrs. Julia Blocker nee Plummer. His first wife died September 6, 1834 aged 30 years. His second wife died April 8, 1868 aged 50 years. I do not know the birth or death date of the third Mrs. Cooper. The children of William and Susan McCulloch Cooper were: 1. Langston died in 1850 unmarried. 2. Jane married James T. Pettit. 3. James Parks married (1) Elizabeth Stoddard (2) wife unknown.

The children of William and Elizabeth Blocker Cooper were: 1. John William married Anna Shine. 2. Susan McCulloch married Wm. A. Nelson. 3. Sarah Amelia married John Goodwin. 4. Mollie Rufus married Benjamin R. Winter. 5. Julia Frances married Eldon R. Rather. 6. Anna Langston died in infancy.

#### X. THE JAMES A. STODDARD FAMILY

James A. Stoddard was born May 24, 1804 and died February 20, 1874. He was twice married. His first wife was Lucinda Lawrence. She was born May 11, 1819 and died May 12, 1841? His second wife was Isabella G. Green. She died May 15, 1883 aged 55? Mr. Stoddard's children by his first wife included 1. Lizzie married Dr. J. P. Cooper. 2. Lucy married Dr. Chas. Bell and 3. child who died in infancy. Mr. Stoddard's children by his second wife included 1. Hattie C. married W. M. Wiley. 2. Ellen D. married Chas. F. Bowen and 3. a son who died in infancy.

I am not positively sure that Mr. Stoddard's first wife was a Lawrence as the inscription on her slab is dim. But I believe

Lawrence is correct. I do not know where the infant children came in according to age, so I put them last.

#### XI. THE JAMES THROCKMORTON FAMILY

James Throckmorton was born in 1809 and died 1874. He was married twice. His first wife was Margaret Polhemus and his second wife was Mary Miller Ellett. Margaret Polhemus was born August 4, 1813 and died July 8, 1850. Mary Miller Ellett was born June 11, 1830 and died December 13, 1917. The children of the first marriage were 1. Craig married Annie Newnum. 2. Julia married Robert A. Goodloe, Jr. 3. Helen married (1) John Person (2) Duane Guernsey. The children of the second marriage were: 1. Edmund Ellett married (1) Mary McCleksey (2) Jennie Armistead. 2. Thomas C. married Mrs. Pattie Wilbourn nee Armistead. 3. Jennie married Hugh Henderson. 4. Mamie married Mr. Wall. I am not sure as to Mr. Wall's first name. Miss Julia Throckmorton who furnished me much of the Throckmorton data thought that his first name was Lacy or Lacey, but in the obituary of Mrs. Mary Miller Throckmorton, he is referred to as A. C. Wall.

#### XII. THE EDWARD H. NEWSOM FAMILY

I was unable to obtain the birth and death dates of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Newson. Mrs. Newson was Penelope Rutland. Their children included five sons and four daughters. The sons were: 1. Whit, never married. 2. Charles E. married Mollie Ligon. 3. John E. married Mattie Brandon. 4. William B. married Mary Anna Woodford. 5. Millard married, but name of wife unknown.

The daughters were: 1. Mollie married R. D. Nelson. 2. Lallie Virginia married J. C. Holesapple. 3. Fannie m. (1) William? Woodford (2) R. D. Nelson (the first Mrs. Nelson who was her sister had died). 4. Elizabeth married I. P. Guy.

#### XIII. THE NATHANIEL WHITLOCK FAMILY

Nathaniel Whitlock was born June 24, 1813 and died January 15, 1885. His wife was Ellenar C. Tackett. She "died July 21, 1914 age 83 years". They had one child, Charley M. Whitlock. He married Nancy Gargis.

#### XIV. THE L. B. COOPER FAMILY

Lydal Bacon Cooper was born December 12, 1813 and died March 21, 1892. His wife was Frances Harrington a daughter of Birt and Harriet C. (Johnston) Harrington. Their children were: 1. Birt Harrington married Elizabeth Hogun. 2. Martha married Richard L. Ross. 3. J. Parks married Mattie Halsey. 4. Dr. Samuel J. married Jennie Pettit. 5. Dr. William married Mattie Wells. 6. Harriet married Prof. A. A. McGregor. 7. Langston M. died unmarried.

#### XV. THE CHARLES WOMBLE FAMILY

Charles Womble was born October 22, 1818 and died June 16, 1876. His wife was Mary M. Curry. She was born November 30, 1818 and died April 25, 1903. Their children were: 1. Sarah Jane married Obadiah Chisholm. 2. Martha Mildred died young. 3. William Amos married Susan Reed. 4. John Lemman died in infancy. 5. Isaac Newton married Ellen V. Page. 6. Elizabeth Frances married Dan Moody. 7. Mary Louisa married Dr. Parkerson Carter. 8. Charles Adolphus married Lucy B. McReynolds. 9. Johannah married Burnett Carter, a cousin of Dr. Parkerson Carter. 10. Dayton Graves never married. He was killed in a shooting affray with Policeman Gipson in Tuscumbia on August 26, 1889. 11. James Alexander married (1) a Miss Noland (2) unknown.

#### XVI. THE O. H. PERRY WILLIAMS FAMILY

Oliver Hazard Perry Williams was born March 1, 1822 and died November 15, 1903. His wife was Mary Garrett. She was born February 24, 1824 and died May 18, 1880. Their children were: 1. Henry married Emma Carr. 2. Dr. Charley F. married Mollie Alexander. 3. James William married Cornelia Carmichael. 4. T. Wesley married (1) Bettie Avery (2) Anna Gregory. 5. Alice married Chas. F. Turner. 6. Ida married Willie Harris.

#### XVII. THE WM. REESE JULIAN FAMILY

William Reese Julian was born in December, 1822, and died August 23, 1889. His wife was Elizabeth Melissia Croxton. She was born April 25, 1836 and died May 13, 1904. Their children

were: 1. Henrie Scott died young. 2. Owen Nelson married Mary McReynolds. 3. William Croxton. 4. Ellen Lavinia married George Black. 5. Milton Croxton. 6. Charley Minta. 7. Frank Newsum married a Miss Stephenson.

#### XVIII. THE JAMES H. SRYGLEY FAMILY

James H. Srygley was born August 16, 1824 and died October 30, 1906. His wife was Sarah Jane Coats. She was born November 7, 1831 and died August 20, 1899. She and Mr. Srygley were married on October 28, 1844. They had five sons and four daughters. The sons were: 1. Felix Grundy married (1) Susan Oden (2) Mrs. Beckey Butts. 2. Fernando Wallace married Ann Sandlin. 3. Fletcher Douglass married (1) Ella Parkhill (2) Jennie Scobey. 4. Filo Bunyan married Mary Hubbard. 5. Floyd Lamar married Sally Miller.

The daughters were: 1. Dona Ann Martha Minerva Constance Louisa Jane married John Wallis. She was named in honor of seven aunts which accounts for her name of seven parts. 2. Chestena Arkansas married Andrew Hill. 3. Lauda married T. Miller Blankenship. 4. Dora J. married R. A. Hill.

#### XIX. THE J. BURNS MOORE FAMILY

Joshua Burns Moore was born March 11, 1826 and died March 15, 1897. His wife was Thomas Ella Pearsall. She was born December 24, 1840 and died November 22, 1874. Their children consisted of four daughters as follows: 1. Susie Erle married Dr. John M. Shaller. 2. Annie Lee. 3. Nina. 4. Ella Burns.

#### XX. THE THEOPHILUS COBURN FAMILY

I do not know the birth date of Theophilus Coburn. His grandson Paul Coburn, Colbert's present Representative in the Legislature, advises me that he died in 1884. His wife, whose maiden name was Neomie Howard, survived him several years, but I do not have the dates of her birth and death. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn who lived to adult life were: 1. William T. married (1) Martha A. Barham (2) ? Grissom. 2. Ernest married (1) Estelle McCulloch (2) Mattie Hooper (3) Lula Townsend. 3. Percy S. married Katie Kirkland. 4. James married



Mary McCulloch. 5. Frances married (1) John Hooper (2) James Tubbs. 6. Theophilus Bester married Katie Richardson. 7. Maury married Effie Fort.

### REVIEWING THE SPECIAL SCORE FAMILIES

Now let us take a general review or study of the Special Score Families and their relation to others. There were of the men and their wives 44 characters. There were of course twenty men and of these twenty, Hon. William Cooper was married three times, Mr. James A. Stoddard was married twice and Mr. James Throckmorton was married twice. A thing that rather interests me is the great difference in some of the ages of the men and their wives. Elisha Madding was more than 25 years older than his wife, James A. Stoddard was 15 years, or practically so, older than his first wife and with a still greater contrast between his age and that of his second wife, James Throckmorton was more than 20 years older than his second wife, Wm. Reese Julian was more than 13 years older than his wife, and J. Burns Moore was in his seventeenth year when Thomas Ella Pearsall was born. Sarah Jane Coats was a thirteen year old girl when she became the wife of James H. Srygley, who was seven years older than she. One of her granddaughters advises me that she was so much of a child that she often forgot to get dinner until Mr. Srygley came in from the field. Yet she made a faithful wife and became the mother of a brilliant family of children.

Four of the twenty men composing the Special Score Families—Edmond Pearsall, Hartwell King Sr., Drury Vinson, and Abraham Ricks, were born in North Carolina, four—Elisha Madding, James W. Ligon, Hector Atkisson, and Wm. Cooper were born in Virginia and four—Lydal B. Cooper, Charles Womble, O. H. Perry Williams, and Theophilus Coburn are said to have been born in Tennessee. At least three—Wm. Reese Julian, James H. Srygley and J. Burns Moore were Alabamians by birth the first two being natives of Lawrence County and the last of Franklin County having been reared near Duncan Creek Church a few miles west of Russellville. Nathaniel Whitlock is said to have come from Fayette County, Alabama, but he was probably born in South Carolina. Mr. Whitlock was also more than 17 years older than Ellenar Tacket. If he had been married previously, I have no record of it. Of the four remaining men, James A. Stoddard

was born in Connecticut (Litchfield County), James Throckmorton in New Jersey, and Birt Harrington and Edward H. Newsom came from South Carolina and I suppose were born there.

In regard to where the twenty four wives of the Special Score Families were born I am advised that Mrs. Elisha Madding, Mrs. Edward Pearsall, Mrs. Hartwell King, Sr., Mrs. Drury Vinson and Mrs. Abraham Ricks were North Carolinians. It appears that Mrs. Birt Harrington, Mrs. Edward H. Newsom, Mrs. Lydal B. Cooper and Mrs. Wm. Reese Julian were all South Carolinians. The first wife of James A. Stoddard was born in Brooklyn, New York, and his second wife, was, I believe, born in Tuscumbia. The first wife of James Throckmorton was a native of Mount Holly, New Jersey, and I believe his second wife was perhaps born near Spring Valley in Colbert County. Mrs. Hector Atkisson, was, I suppose, a native of Virginia. I know that she and Mr. Atkisson lived there after they were married and before coming to Alabama. I am advised that Mrs. Theophilus Coburn was born in Tennessee and Mrs. James W. Ligon and Mrs. O. H. Perry Williams were probably born in Tennessee.

The homes of the Special Score Families were as follows: Elisha Madding and Hartwell King, Sr. lived in the *Town Creek-Triangle*, the former living north of the Tuscumbia and Decatur Railroad (now part of the Southern) and the latter south of it. The Madding home was east or a little northeast of Leighton and the King home was southeast. Mr. King also had a residence at LaGrange and Mr. Madding may have had one there. Edward Pearsall, Wm. Cooper, Lydal Cooper, J. B. Moore and Wm. Reese Julian lived in Tuscumbia or very near there. The Pearsall home I believe was outside of the city limits. The Coopers, Mr. Moore and Mr. Julian lived "right in town." James W. Ligon's last days were spent in Tuscumbia and he and Mrs. Ligon are buried in Tuscumbia's Oakwood Cemetery. But he lived for years in the southern edge of the county at Ligon's Springs and other places in the neighborhood of Ligon's Springs. James A. Stoddard lived in Tuscumbia but I think he lived for sometime near Bear Creek Church a few miles southwest of Tuscumbia. I know his widow lived there. Drury Vinson's home was about two miles west, or a little southwest of Leighton, and some two miles southwest of his home was the home of Abraham Ricks. The Ricks family's post office was LaGrange, on the mountain, and perhaps not over

a mile and a half, or two miles "as the crow flies", Hector Atkisson lived some two miles south of Barton near where Mountain Mills Factory was later erected. James Throckmorton's home was on the Tuscumbia and Frankfort Road about two miles, or perhaps a little more, out of Tuscumbia. He may have at some time lived in Tuscumbia. Edward H. Newsom lived about two miles east of Cherokee and O. H. Perry Williams lived to the south of Cherokee. Nathaniel Whitlock lived a little east of Fox-trap Creek near the present Colbert-Franklin line.

And I am here going to "switch from the main line" for a wee bit. The place where Mr. Whitlock lived is a pretty place, commanding a fine view to the south and west. Mr. Whitlock, as I understand it, settled the place, and there reared his only child, Charley M. Whitlock who was a commissioner from Colbert's Southeast District, when a very young man and was later tax collector of the county. Charley M. Whitlock married a daughter of Henry Gargis who lived on Poplar Creek and lived with his parents in his early married life. After Nathaniel Whitlock died, Charley M. Whitlock and his family including his mother, moved to the Brick community north of Leighton. The Nathaniel Whitlock farm passed into the hands of W. J. Phagan from Georgia. In 1903 Mr. Phagan and Mr. J. E. Felton of Leighton traded property; and the latter and his family lived at this place two or three years. Mr. Felton's aged and venerable mother, then the widow of Tignal Jones, removed from Leighton with her son and his family and died there Sept. 17, 1904, the last of the distinguished family of Hartwell King Sr. There have been a number of other families who lived at the Nathaniel Whitlock place including the Lafayette Mayfield family who lived there many years. Nathaniel Whitlock was buried in the cemetery at Bethlehem in Franklin County but not very far from his home. His mother-in-law, Celia Tackett, was buried at Bethlehem in 1873 having been born in 1807. In the 1850 Census report of Franklin, which included what is now Colbert, exclusive of the Town Creek-Triangle, a number of Tackett families were listed. There was Sugar Tackett and Coffee Tackett. If there had been a Cream Tackett the naming would have been prefect. And in conclusion of this detour I wish to say that there was a Baptist preacher named John Whitlock, who lived on Fox-trap Creek in Colbert, but I do not know what his relation was to Nathaniel Whitlock.

Birt Harrington's home was some distance east of Tuscumbia; James H. Srygley lived near the present Rock Creek Church and School at the place where Mr. John Hill now lives; Charles Womble lived at Tuscumbia or at least near there, and Theophilus Coburn's home was near Hunter post office and Mount Moriah Church. A son of Mr. Coburn now lives at the old homestead. It is my understanding that COBURNS have lived continuously there ever since Theophilus Coburn settled there before the War. Not many such records can be found but there is at least one other in Colbert that heads it. The place where Abraham Ricks lived and died has been the home of RICKES ever since he first settled there. The name at both the Coburn and Ricks places has not changed.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE SPECIAL SCORE

### FAMILIES

The Elisha Madding family was a family of splendid character, culture and wealth. Perhaps the War of Secession hit this family as hard a blow as any family in what is now Colbert County. It took three out of four promising young men and probably shortened the life of the fourth one several years.

The head of the family, Elisha Madding, came from Virginia so states his granddaughter, Mrs. James Smith of Leighton, Alabama. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Richard Croom from North Carolina, who removed to what is now Hale County, Alabama. Mr. Madding settled in the *Town Creek-Triangle* at a fairly early date. Col. J. E. Saunders said this about Mr. (or Capt.) Madding as a young man—"He was a young man of very fine person, good manners and great energy. He accumulated a handsome fortune for himself, married a daughter of Dr. Croom, one of three or four brothers who were wealthy and came from North Carolina nearly sixty years ago."

And of him in later life he said: "Captain Madding was a man of fine sense—Elisha Madding died some years ago, much respected by all who knew him for his integrity and many virtues."

The sons of Elisha and Eliza Madding, who lost their lives in the War were Richard Thomas, Isaac Croom and Robert Frank-

lin. The first of the trio had his thigh broken at the Battle of Shiloh. His leg was amputated and he died at Corinth, Mississippi soon after the Battle of Chickamauga and Robert Franklin "was killed in the trenches near Atlanta by a shot from a Federal sharp shooter". Isaac Croom Madding had prepared to be a lawyer and Robert Franklin Madding had graduated in medicine at the University of Louisiana. These brothers had formerly been students in LaGrange College. Some one said of Isaac Croom Madding: "He was well educated, brave and high-minded, and in person eminently handsome."

James Allen Madding, the son who survived the war, was made prisoner during the time and had a severe spell of sickness. After the war was over he went to the battlefields and took up the bodies of his brothers and had them interred in the Madding family cemetery. In this he was assisted by faithful negro servants who had accompanied his brothers on the battlefields, so I am informed by Mrs. Smith. James Allen Madding was the only son of Elisha and Eliza Madding who lived to marry. His wife was Elizabeth Langston Christian, a daughter of John Tate Christian, a Tuscumbia merchant, who came from Virginia. The mother of Elizabeth Langston Christian was a daughter of Charles Cooper of Tuscumbia. (The name "Langston" was widely used through the Cooper family.) Five daughters were born to James Allen Madding and wife, and all of these married; and perhaps all had issue except Annie Christian who married Prof. J. S. Hawkins and died within a few months after marriage. The youngest one of the five Madding sisters has her father's name in full. James Allen Madding was born June 7, 1832 and died Sept. 20, 1880. Mrs. Elizabeth Langston Madding was born August 3, 1847 and died Sept. 8, 1911.

In regard to the wife of Elisha Madding and her three daughters I shall refer again to Col. Saunders. Of Mrs. Eliza Madding he said: "The 'mother of the Gracchi,' who gave all her sons to her country still lives—the same unpretending, kind, true-hearted Christian woman she ever was, performing faithfully her duties in the private circle, as they nobly theirs before the world on the battlefield."

The three daughters all married into noted families. Mary Ann and Eliza Jane each became the mother of many children.

Col. Saunders said of Camilla Wilmarth, the youngest girl, "Camilla grew up with much beauty and a queenly person—a discreet, sweet-tempered, graceful and cultivated woman". She was the one who was twice married. Here is an extract from the obituary of Dr. James T. Jones, her first husband, who died April 7, 1872 in his forty-eighth year. "His success was built upon the strictest integrity, honor, honesty and uprightness, always scorning that which was mean or selfish. He had endeared himself to all who knew him."

The obituary of Dr. Jones is in "*Alabamian & Times*", published at Tuscumbia, for April 11, 1872.

Edward Pearsall who lived at, or near, Tuscumbia for many years before the War had mighty good blood in his veins, and was related to a host of noted people. His wife was also said to have been a woman of superb Christian character. To illustrate the kind of father Edward Pearsall had, I shall quote an incident related by Col. J. E. Saunders in his "*Early Settlers*". On pages 199 and 200 of that book the Colonel said:

"Jeremiah Pearsall moved his family to this county (Lawrence County) about 1821. . . . The Pearsalls were good Presbyterian people, cultivated, refined and hospitable. The head of this family not only squared his conduct by the law, but by the golden rule. I remember that a horse trader, one spring, offered him a plow horse for one hundred dollars, extolling his good qualities. Mr. Pearsall had doubts as to his value, and offered ninety dollars for him, payable in the fall, and bought him. When the driver came for his money the old gentleman paid him the full price of one hundred dollars, saying that the horse was found, on trial, to be every thing the trader said he was."

Jeremiah Pearsall had several children besides Edward. Among them was James M. Pearsall for many years a commission merchant in New Orleans, and a daughter, Dolly, who married Met-

calfe De Graffenreid, and at least two other daughters, Catherine who married a Mr. Bronson from Tennessee and a daughter whose name I do not know, but who was remarkably "beautiful in person, and lovely in character." She first married a man by name of Camp. Mr. Camp did not live very long, and as a young widow,

Mrs. Camp was sought by many suitors. Finally she married Nathan Gregg and became the mother of a most prominent family of children. The Gregg family lived for a while at LaGrange where Mr. and Mrs. Gregg had charge of the mess hall at LaGrange College. I shall now quote from McGregor's history of LaGrange College:

"Mr. Nathan Gregg, Sr., a staunch Presbyterian, succeeded Mrs. Harris and was steward until 1849. Mr. Gregg had four sons, John, James, Edward and Nathan, and one daughter. John and James graduated in 1847. Edward did not graduate. Nathan graduated in 1850. Mr. John Gregg went to Fairfield, Texas and became a district judge of much eminence. He was a brigadier general in the Confederate army, and was killed October 7, 1863 in the battle before Richmond, at the New Market road.

"His wife went to Virginia after his body and had it buried at Aberdeen, Miss. She was Miss Mollie Garth, a daughter of Gen. Garth who lived near Decatur, Ala. Nathan Gregg, Jr. died in a few months after graduation."

General John Gregg was truly a remarkable character. Col. Saunders advises us that upon his graduation from LaGrange College, Prof. Tutwiler selected him to teach languages and mathematics at Green Springs Academy, a position which he accepted and held for four years.

Now back to Edward Pearsall and his immediate family. He was quite a wealthy man and was no doubt a leading citizen. He was commissioned a Justice of Peace on March 3, 1823, when many others were commissioned at the same time. Mr. Pearsall was married before coming to Alabama. He and his wife were married in east Tennessee. Mrs. Pearsall was a native of Warren County, North Carolina. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years and was said to have been of excellent character.

The children of Edward and Parthenia Pearsall married into prominent families, and as far as I know, they themselves were all of splendid character. The sons-in-law were indeed quite a brilliant galaxy—Gen. John D. Rather, Hon. J. Burns Moore, Dr. John Rand, Mr. Samuel Elliott and Mr. Eve. Tusculumbia had few, if any citizens more distinguished than Mr. Rather and Mr.



Moore. Mr. Elliott was a wealthy planter of near Trinity and had a rather princely estate called "Boxwood". I am advised that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company awarded him a lovely trophy for having the best kept estate on that division of the road. The Rands were among the best known people of North Alabama. I do not have any particular data on Mr. Eve (or Eves) but I suppose he had an interesting background.

I have no information available regarding Edward and Parthenia Pearsall's son, Nathan. Their son, Edward, died at sea. Miss Mary Wallace Kirk, a granddaughter of Gen. Rather and Letitia Pearsall, says he had been to California and was returning by way of Cape Horn, when fatal illness overtook him. He was going to be a lawyer.

The family of Hartwell King Sr. has indeed been one of note in the Leighton and LaGrange communities. Perhaps no family in Colbert County had a better combination of integrity, culture and wealth than the King family. Prof. McGregor in his "*History of LaGrange College*" had the following to say of Hartwell King, Sr.:

"Mr. Hartwell King Sr. was a large planter whose home was in the valley about six miles east of LaGrange. He had a large family and was a public spirited man and much interested in the cause of education. He was one of the charter members of the board of trustees of LaGrange College, and was a member of that body until his death. He was born March 1, 1785 in Wake County, N. C. and moved to Lawrence County, Ala. in 1826. He died September 3, 1841. He was a very industrious man, noted for his financial ability and good judgment in all business transactions. He brought some property with him from North Carolina, but during the years he lived in Alabama he raised a large family and amassed a large estate. Besides caring for his own business he was more than once a member of the state legislature and was always a strong advocate for all—bills looking to the interest of the people."

Mr. King's father was Richard King (1752-1830) and his mother was a Miss Jones. He had, I believe one sister who was a great deal younger than himself, and who married a man named Geo. H. Hinton. Mrs. Hartwell King is said to have been a fine character. I have seen her picture and also the picture of Hartwell



King, Sr. Mrs. King's picture was taken in her advanced age but it shows her to have been of a strong mold of character. If Hartwell King Sr.'s picture represents him correctly he was unusually handsome, and a very distinguished looking gentleman. According to his portrait, his son, Philemon, was also very fine looking. He was the only one of the sons of Hartwell and Burchet King whose picture I have seen. Mrs. Philemon King, the former Eliza Jane Madding, was a very beautiful woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell King Sr., Mr. King's father (and perhaps his mother), all the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell King, Sr. and their wives, their youngest daughter, Mrs. Ann Goodwin and her husband, Col. Goodwin, besides many grandchildren and other relatives are buried in the King cemetery, which is near the former King residence in the Town Creek-Triangle. This is the largest family cemetery that I know anything about in Colbert County. However, three of Mr. and Mrs. King's daughters are not buried there. The eldest, Mrs. Mary Fennel, is buried in the Fennel cemetery near Trinity, the second, Mrs. Susan Jones, is buried in Texas, and the third, Mrs. Burchet Felton Jones, is buried at LaGrange, as is Mr. Tignal Jones.

The tombstone of Mrs. Oswald King has written on it a rather unique sentiment which I pass on to the reader. Here it is:

"Could love and friendship have  
retained her, Martha, would still have been  
of earth, but Heaven claimed its own  
and her Spirit winged its flight above."

She was Martha Rebecca Delony, the daughter of Capt. Edward Delony who lived at LaGrange in order to educate his children. She was a student of Dr. D. P. Bester; and she was the mother of Prof. Robert King both a graduate and Professor of LaGrange College. She was born June 26, 1811 and died Oct. 31, 1851.

It appears that all of Hartwell and Burchet King's sons were successful in a financial way and all married into influential families. I do not have information on all of them, however, Col. J. E. Saunders refers to the Cummins family into which Paul H. King married. His wife's father was once clerk of the Circuit Court in

Lawrence County. Col. Saunders said: "A J. M. Cummins lived east of Moulton when I first knew him. He was then a militia Major, and had great fondness for Regimental musters. After that, he became an able Missionary Baptist preacher. . . . he had a very pretty, intelligent daughter, who married my neighbor, Paul King, they are both dead."

The daughters of Hartwell and Burchet King married men of note. Mary and her husband, James Fennel, were rather closely related. She outlived him more than 37 years. Mrs. Fennel was one of Dr. D. P. Bester's honor graduates and later assisted him in teaching. The Fennel family into which she married also came from North Carolina, but they settled near Trinity. This Fennel family lived in quite different style from the one referred to in Thomas Hardy's "*The Three Strangers*". Tignal Jones and Thadeus Felton were also from North Carolina and were prominent citizens. The Feltons had a rather large family connection about Leighton and LaGrange. Col. Goodwin who married Ann, the youngest of all the King family, was a son of John Goodwin, a distinguished Aberdeen, Mississippi, lawyer. He graduated at LaGrange College and was one of its most ambitious Professors for several years. He and his wife at that time lived with her mother in the *Town Creek-Triangle*, about six miles from the college. He rode horseback much of the time and was always on time to meet his classes. He also saw after home affairs and wrote during the time a novel entitled "*Lily White*." He helped organize the 35th Alabama Reg. of Infantry at LaGrange in 1862. He became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He died while attending a court martial at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1863. He was buried in Aberdeen but "in December, 1865, his body was disinterred at the request of his widow, brought to his old home and reburied in the King cemetery." His widow survived him more than 38 years. Col. Goodwin was just a little past 33 years of age when he died.

Of the many grandchildren of Hartwell and Burchet King, Dr. John Curtis Jones was perhaps the most distinguished. He was a son of Tignal and Susan Jones, a native (formerly) of Lawrence County, and a graduate of LaGrange College in the 1856 class. He studied medicine abroad and attained to a very high degree of knowledge in surgery. He was an honored citizen of Gonzales, Texas, where he died January 28, 1904.

As has already been noticed, the family of Drury Vinson was a small one. Mrs. Vinson was a sister of Mrs. Hartwell King, Sr. Mrs. Aldridge Myatt, and Mrs. John Rand Sr. being the youngest of the four sisters. All four of these sisters with their families settled within a few miles of Leighton in the year 1826. Prof. John C. Stephenson said they were all good, industrious women. The writer of Mrs. Vinson's obituary commented on her hospitality. She was a member of the Methodist church from early life. In fact, I believe that all, or nearly all of the Vinsons, Kings, Maddings, Feltons, Fennels, Rands, Myatts and other families about Leighton and LaGrange were Methodists, LaGrange College itself was a Methodist institution.

The most authentic record I have of Drury Vinson is from his tombstone which I here reproduce.

"In memory of

Drury Vinson

Born in Johnston Co. N. C.

March 4, 1788

was married to Mary Curtis Daughter of

John and Mary Curtis Dec. 26, 1811 professed religion &

joined the M. E. church in 1811 & continued faithful &

exemplary member to the end of his life. He moved to

this State in 1826 & Died May 31, 1862."

Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Drury Vinson, Martha Ann, born July 3, 1815, was a girl of a lovely personality and a high degree of intelligence. She was the pride and hope of her mother's heart and graduated with first honor at LaGrange in 1830. Within six weeks after her graduation she passed away. The eldest son, John, soon followed his sister Martha Ann, to the grave. The remaining son, Fletcher Curtis Vinson, graduated at LaGrange College and was later a trustee of LaGrange. I believe he was one of the first commissioners of Colbert. He was known as "Col. Vinson" and was at one time quite wealthy. His home in his last years was near the foot of LaGrange Mountain, on the road from LaGrange to Leighton. He died in March 1879.

He was married twice. His first wife was Mosley Ann Rand (1824-1862) and was his first cousin. Annie H. Berry who died in 1900 aged 70 years was his second wife. He had several children by each wife.

Birt Harrington was a prominent planter who lived east of Tuscumbia. He died while on a visit, in Fayette County, Texas, on the 18th of May in 1860 and was buried in the Lone Star State. Mrs. Harrington is buried in Oakwood Cemetery at Tuscumbia. All business houses in Tuscumbia closed for Mrs. Harrington's funeral.

Birt Harrington and wife's two children who lived to adult life were prominent people. The elder of the two, Frances became the wife of Lydal Bacon Cooper, and the younger, Samuel J. Harrington (1822-1885) was one of Colbert's best known citizens. He lived for some time in Texas but the greater portion of his life was spent in the vicinity of Tuscumbia. He was one of Colbert's representatives in the Legislature, but was perhaps best known as a scientific farmer. He wrote on agricultural subjects for scientific publications. Mr. Harrington was a member of the Presbyterian Church and is said to have been a Christian gentleman. He is said to have been married twice. One of his wives was a Texas lady—Harriet Adelia Jarmon. I have not learned the name of the other. Mr. Harrington is buried near his mother in Oakwood.

Abraham Ricks was a son of Isaac and Olivia (or Olive?) (Fort) Ricks of North Carolina. Isaac Ricks was born in Halifax County, N. C. in 1760 and died in 1820. He was called Isaac Ricks III. Olivia Fort, his wife, was born in 1772 and died in 1824. They were married in 1788 and had the following issue:

1. Martha (Patsie) married ..... Pierce
2. Orrin died in War of 1812 at Norfolk, Va.
3. Charlotte married John Harris, Jackson, Tenn.
4. Abraham married Charlotte B. Fort
5. Isaac married Mary Gee
6. Richard accidentally killed when 18
7. Mary M. married Munroe Fort



ABRAHAM RICKS

CHARLOTTE BRYANT  
(FORT) RICKS

8. John Sherrod married ..... Dawson
9. Elizabeth married ..... Sticknay
10. Benjamin Sherrod married Fannie Winter
11. Pheribee married Geo. W. Mayers
12. Robert married Eliza Toney.

As has already been said, Abraham Ricks and his wife were first cousins. Also Mary Ricks, Abraham's sister, married Munroe S. Fort, brother of Abraham's wife. Munroe S. Fort lived east, or northeast of the Abraham Ricks home and I know he is buried at LaGrange. I do not know where Mrs. Fort is buried. The slab over Munroe S. Fort's grave states that he was born in Northampton County, N. C., April 7, 1800, and died December 8, 1848. In Dr. Owen's "*History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*" the name is spelled "Foort". Mr. Abe Ricks tells me that it used to be spelled that way but I believe all the family now spell it "Fort", said that spelling is found on Monroe S. Fort's gravestone. Also Prof. McGregor used the latter spelling in his history of LaGrange College. Pheribee Ricks who married Geo. W. Mayers,

also lived northeast of her brother, Abraham Ricks, and about three miles from Leighton for a number of years. This family removed to Louisiana and she died in Bossier Parish in 1877. The account of her death in the "North Alabamian" stated that she became a member of the Christian (Church of Christ?) Church under the preaching of Dr. Wharton, and Dr. Abe Ricks advised me that his grandfather, Abraham Ricks was a member of the "Christian Church". And here I shall comment again on the spelling of names. Mrs. Irene Ricks Leggett of Tuscumbia, says her grandfather's sister married a "Meyers" or "Mearers?". Also, Mrs. John P. Ricks of Jackson, Miss. seems to think "Mayers" incorrect. But on the slabs in the old "Mayers" cemetery near where Pheribee Ricks lived, the name is spelled "MAYERS" and not "MEYERS" or "MEAREERS". And incidentally this was one of the very early families to settle within the present Colbert County. The grave of James J. Mayers is the second oldest I have ever seen in Colbert County, that of Catherine K. Hooks of Tuscumbia being the oldest. Mr. Mayers died Aug. 7, 1822 aged 50 years. Fannie Winter whom, Abraham Rick's brother, Benjamin Sherrod Ricks married was a daughter of Wm. H. and Catherine Washington Winter who lived in Tuscumbia in the early days. Mr. Winter was wealthy. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children. The youngest, Benjamin R. Winter, was a posthumous child. He married a daughter of Hon. Wm. Cooper. The Winter children, or a part of them, were educated at LaGrange. A number of them moved to Mississippi and were outstanding in that state. Benjamin Sherrod Ricks also removed to Mississippi and a number of his descendants live there now. The Ricks Memorial Library at Yazoo City was established by a daughter-in-law of Benjamin Sherrod Ricks as a memorial to her husband.

Another one of Abraham Rick's brothers lived at Eufaula, Alabama, and he had many other relatives scattered over the country. Col. Benjamin Sherrod, one of the very rich men of Lawrence County, was a near relative of Abraham Ricks.

As has already been pointed out, Abraham Ricks himself was one of the wealthiest men in what is now Colbert County. He is said to have owned about 10,000 acres of land and about 300 slaves valued at from \$800 to \$1500 each and was one of the principal stockholders of the Tuscumbia Courtland and Decatur Railroad. Mr. Ricks first settled near Courtland at an estate called "Cotton

Garden". He did not live there many years until he removed to the place where he died. There was a small house at the latter place when the Ricks family came. A mansion was completed after a period of about seven years. The place was named "The Oaks". The road from "The Oaks" to the public highway a distance of about 2 miles, was lined on each side by cottonwood trees and was known as "*Ricks Avenue*".

Mr. Ricks died November 23, 1852 of pneumonia and was buried in the cemetery at LaGrange. A monument made of Italian marble and said to have cost about \$5,000 was put to his grave. Many yoke of oxen were required to pull the stone up LaGrange Mountain. On this very elegant monument is the following inscription:

ABRAHAM RICKS

BORN

In Halifax County

North Carolina

October 16, 1791

DIED

November 23, 1852

ROMANS

16. For I am not ashamed of  
the Gospel of Christ; for it is  
the power of God unto Salva-

Chapter I

tion to every one  
that believeth

The wife of Abraham Ricks is said to have been an unusually lovable character "an angel of mercy" so to speak. One of the longest obituaries was written of her that I have ever seen. I am going to make two or three excerpts from this obituary which was printed in the "*North Alabamian*" (A. H. Keller, editor) for March 26, 1874. The obituary begins as follows: "She has left us, passing from earth as gently and quietly as it was meant, such a gentle spirit should pass away. Fading slowly, as one of earth's fairest full blown roses fade, the roses which she loved so well, and resembled so much. I can see her now, her tall slight form



bending over her flowers, inhaling their fragrant breath, her countenance beaming with love to our Heavenly Father who made them all, and full of good will to his creatures from the highest to the humblest.

"How she loved the flowers. Her name is associated with these lovely remnants of Paradise. From the superb Hyacinths and to her early Spring flowers which no where else seemed to bloom in such perfection as for her to the magnificent roses, Cloth of Gold, Lady Augusta, Louvenir de Malmaison, and numerous others which she reared and loved, all will ever remind us of her. And then a Le Marque rose of creamy whiteness, whose large branches once made a bower of loveliness over her front gate, never can I see one without it's recalling memories of her."

"For two generations her name has been the synonym of hospitality in this community. And where has such hospitality ever been excelled? Where was there ever such a genial hostess, with such a delightful home in which to entertain her visitors? How many there are among us who can recall some of their happiest moments, as enjoyed with her. Her lovely home, her flowers, her abundant fruits of the choicest kind, her skill as a housekeeper, which was peerless and the wonderful system and order about her house made a visit to her a truly delightful treat."

"She was truly a ministering angel to her family and friends. Possessing a mind unusually bright, a clear judgement, and a heart that knew no evil. Every virtue found a home in her heart, and made her loved and lovely."

Of the three sons born to Abraham and Charlotte B. Ricks, Wm. F., the oldest, outlived the other two. He was born in North Carolina in 1818 and died at his home about three miles west of Leighton in 1902. He married Ann Elizabeth Allison, a native of Limestone County, who was born in 1831 and died in 1860. He later married a Miss Fields who was a gifted writer and wrote under the pen name of "Aunt Rhoda". She contributed many interesting articles to Mr. McCormick's "*Leighton News*" and I do not know how many other publications she may have written for.

Richard Henry, the second son, was highly educated and a talented musician—especially with the violin. I am advised that

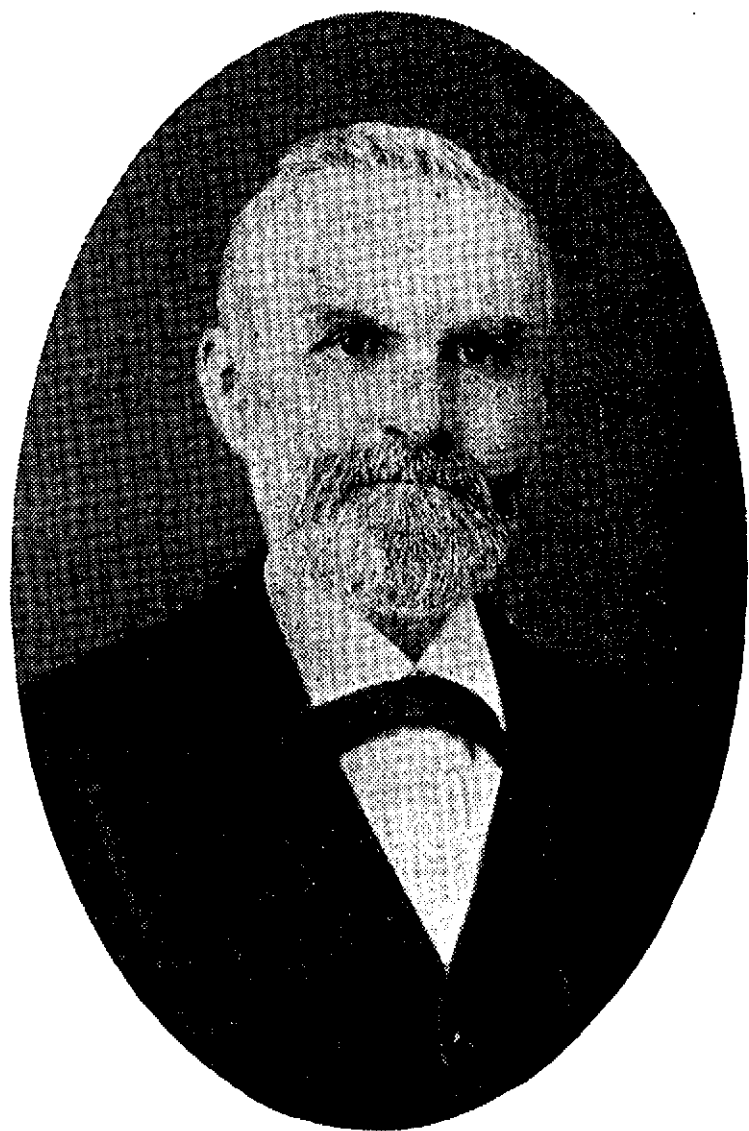


the Ricks family as a whole was musically inclined. He is said to have also been a fluent speaker. He was a representative from Franklin County in 1847 and was State senator 1851-52. He died in his 38th year—February 24, 1858.

Abram, the youngest son, married Sallie Pope, a neighbor girl who was well educated and of a fine family. He was born in 1825 in Lawrence County and died in 1878. Three of his children, Mr. Abe Ricks, and Misses Lillian and Birdie Ricks now live at *"The Oaks"*.

The ancestral home of the Ricks family was at Brancasler Castle, Norfolk County, England as early as the time of King Henry VIII.

The Ligon family was a prominent one in Franklin and Colbert County affairs. James W. Ligon came to what is now Colbert at an early day—in the 1820's I suppose. He was married to Mary Gannaway in Maury County, Tennessee on Oct. 15, 1818 by Ebenezer Rice, M.G. His son, Abner W. Ligon was born in Tennessee, according to the 1850 census report, and perhaps others of his children. Mr. Ligon was a Justice of peace in the 1830's in Franklin County and served the county as Sheriff before the war. He lived in the "Flatwoods" to the west of Littleville where he owned a large



ABNER LIGON

tract of land. He at one time had a grist mill of Cook's Creek. I remember seeing signs of the mill, or what was said to be it. He was the owner, or part owner, of Ligon's Springs on what is called Ligon Creek. These springs were very popular and were patronized by many people. The waters were analyzed by Michael Tuomey, the State Geologist, in 1851. About 19 years later, Dr. R. T. Abernathy, one of Tuscumbia's leading physicians, had the

following to say about Ligon's Springs:

"TO THE PUBLIC

"Mr. Ligon has opened his Springs for the reception of visitors, and having received so much benefit from them during a short stay last Fall, it affords me pleasure to recommend them to the public for all diseases arriving from deranged digestive organs, and especially for diseases of the kidneys.

"There is certainly a very happy combination of free carbonic acid sulphate of iron; chloride of sodium and sulphate of magnesia in the main Spring which rises through a Sand Rock computed to be 150 to 200 feet thick. The Springs are situated in a high, cool, salubrious mountain air and the waters thereof are pleasant to the taste. The Ligans furnish good substantial fare and will bestow kind attention to all whose misfortune may induce them to seek health at their saline fountain, which is doubtless the strongest in the State.

R. T. Abernathy, M. D."

Then in the "*Alabamian and Times*" for August 22, 1872 is the following item: "Ligon's Springs, this season, is crowded with visitors from different parts of the country—Never before was there such a rush for this popular resort. We regret the demand has been greater than could be supplied with accomodations. We are glad to learn new buildings are being erected. Mr. Ligon, the proprietor, is a worthy, clever gentleman and sees well to the comfort of his guests."

The following extract is from Mr. Ligon's obituary published in the "*North Alabamian*" for August 4, 1882. I suppose A. H. Keller was the one who wrote it.

"For a great many years, probably fifty, James W. Ligon's name has been prominently identified with the history of Franklin and Colbert counties, and through all the vicissitudes of their eventful history he has proved himself the faithful servant and fast friend of our people.

"He was a staunch Union man during the war" and etc.

Mrs. Ligon's obituary published in the "*North Alabamian*" for March 9, 1879 and written, I suppose by Mr. Keller, the editor, is as follows:

"DIED

"On the 4th instant, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. Mary Ligon, in the 76th year of her age. She was the wife of James W. Ligon, Esq. to whom she was married in Maury County, Tenn. in 1818. Thus it will be seen that this venerable couple lived together fifty-nine years. For the greater part of her life Mrs. Ligon was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and piety and benevolence were the crowning virtues of her long and useful life. Another good Christian woman of a fast fading type has crossed the river. To the aged partner around whose heart stone desolation reigns and to the children who feel the aching void which nothing but a mother's can fill, we offer the heartfelt sympathy which comes alone from one who has tasted the bitter cup and been in the deep waters of like affliction."

(Mr. Keller's mother had died in 1875.)

I really do not know how many children were born to James W. and Mary (Gannaway) Ligon but I do know there were at least five. Their son, Abner W. Ligon, was one of the most prominent men of Colbert County. As is stated in the Womble sketch he is thought of as Colbert's first Probate Judge. He was Judge of Probate through the 1870's at the same time that Wm. Resse Julian was Sheriff. He had previously represented Franklin in the Legislature. Judge Ligon was born May 28, 1821 and died April 25, 1904. He was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca E. Smith, a daughter of James and Nancy (Mullens) Smith of Newburgh in Franklin County. James Smith was one of the most distinguished Methodist ministers in Franklin County. Rebecca E. Smith Ligon was born Oct. 27, 1827 and died May 29, 1888. On her gravestone is written this statement: "She Made Her Home Happy". Judge Ligon's second wife was Mrs. Ida Crawford and a daughter of James A. and Nancy (Martin) Patterson. Mr. Patterson, her father, was a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. He was before the War a wealthy planter, merchant and manufacturer. He lived for a few years at, or near, Decatur; but removed to the neighborhood of Tuscumbia long before the war. Ida Crawford

Ligon was born in 1841 and died in 1908. Judge Ligon died without issue. On his tombstone is written these words: "A just, generous and gentle man. He abides in the peace that passeth all under standing."

From an obituary of him printed in the "*Sheffield Standard*" for Apr. 30, 1904, we are advised that he "had been honored in many ways by the people of his city and county and leaves a record for integrity, honesty and usefulness of which few men could boast". According to this obituary he was Probate Judge 12 years, general county administrator for a number of years, member of the Methodist church for perhaps 50 years and treasurer of the Washington Masonic Lodge for 30 years. I again quote: "No man in this section was more highly esteemed, honored, or revered than Judge Ligon and possibly no man in this community enjoyed a larger acquaintance or more extensive friendship."

Nancy Ligon (1824-1899), daughter of James W. and Mary Ligon, married (1) Thomas Skidmore (1808-1881) for many years a merchant and highly esteemed citizen of Tuscumbia (2) Dr. John S. Napier who had first married a daughter of Aldridge and Ann (Curtis) Myatt. Dr. Napier was a distinguished citizen of old LaGrange and later moved to Waco, Texas where he died in 1889. Prof. John C. Stephenson married a daughter of Dr. Napier. Adline (1826-1882), another daughter of James and Mary Ligon married Asa Cobb, a very wealthy planter of Coahoma County, Mississippi, where he cleared some 1200 acres of land and erected a two story log cabin. His health became bad and as a result he visited Ligon's Springs where he met and fell in love with the young Miss Ligon whom he married in 1845. Twelve children were born to them but only four lived to be grown. Those four included Tom Cobb who fought through the war and "was sent east to school but died his first year in college." Mary Frances married Edward Cammack of Coahoma County; Robert Ligon who was a prominent citizen of Mississippi and Arkansas; and Tomithous who married Dr. Frank Van Eaton also of Coahoma County. A sketch of Mrs. Van Eaton and her family is found in one of the historical publications of Mississippi. Asa Cobb became one of the largest land owners in fertile Coahoma County. He died Nov. 20, 1875 in his seventy-first year. Amelia, a third daughter of James W. and Mary Ligon, was married twice. Her first husband was a Mr. Burton by whom she had several children.

After his death she married Thomas East who had previously married a Miss Sugg. Mr. East was considered one of the wealthiest men in what is now Franklin County. Mrs. Amelia East had a daughter by her first husband named Mary Elizabeth, who married Thomas H. Sugg, a near relative of the first wife of Thomas East. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Sugg were the parents of Mrs. Archie Carmichael, deceased of Tuscumbia and perhaps other children. Mr. Sugg died Sept. 28, 1887 and his widow later married a Mr. Russell. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Burton Sugg Russell lived until January 9, 1943 dying at the age of 90 years.

Mrs. Amelia Ligon Burton East herself was born Dec. 11, 1831 and died at her home in Tuscumbia Oct. 26, 1911. At the time of her death she was said to be the oldest member of the First Methodist Church at Tuscumbia.

I do not know whom William Ligon, son of James W. and Mary Ligon, married. I believe he removed to Texas, or at least some of his descendants did.

The Ligon family is said to have been closely related in some way to the Cook family who at one time lived at Cook's Bluff which is near Ligon Springs. I have not been able to ascertain how the relationship came about. The mention of Cook's Bluff and Ligon's Springs for some reason has always struck a romantic chord in my heart. Interesting stories have been told about these places and the people who were associated with them. For example, Mrs. Mary Gannaway Ligon is said to have had a pet deer that would venture into the forest and the wild deer would follow it back to the home of its owner. To keep hunters from shooting it she kept a strand of "ribbon" tied on it. The Ligans had among their servants a trusty couple, "Uncle" Mat and "Aunt" Alpha. The latter was an excellent cook. A son of one of my grandmother's sisters married in the early 1870's when my mother was a very little girl. My grand aunt secured "Aunt" Alpha's help in preparing the wedding dinner. It was winter time and a snow fell. For some reason my grandmother couldn't conveniently attend the reception and her sister sent her some of the cake that "Aunt" Alpha had cooked. My mother thought when she saw it with its beautiful white icing that the cake was covered with snow.

There was another well known Ligon family who settled near

Mount Moriah Church in Spring Valley Beat perhaps just after the War. The head of this family was Thomas Henry Ligon (1812-1879) who went from North Carolina to Pickens County, Alabama and later removed to a few miles north of what is now Belgreen in Franklin County where he lived for a number of years. From the latter place he removed to Mount Moriah where his last years were spent. This Mr. Ligon was a successful farmer. He was married three times. He married in North Carolina, a Miss Hocutt by whom he had at least four children. His second wife was Julia A. Barham of Pickens County. She died near Mount Moriah December 14, 1875 and was the mother of two children. Mr. Ligon married for his third wife, Mrs. Mary ("Polly") Boyles who originally was a Miss Cook of the same family of Cooks to whom the James W. Ligon family was said to have been related. And it's interesting to note that P. H. Ligon, son of Thomas Henry and Julia A. (Barham) Ligon, married Adah Boyles, the daughter of his stepmother.

The Hector Atkisson family was one of the highly esteemed ones of the Barton section and its head, Hector Atkisson, was also a native of Amelia County, Virginia, the county of James W. Ligon's nativity. There was also less than a year's difference in the ages of these two men. However, according to Mr. Atkisson's obituary he came to Colbert County at a later date than did Mr. Ligon. The Atkissons came in 1837 so states his obituary. He was a member of the Baptist church for many years and is said to have been a devout man. He was also a magistrate for many years. I believe it is said that Mrs. Atkisson was related to Benjamin Franklin. As already stated she was Sallie Franklin. Her picture shows her to have been an attractive, intelligent woman.

The nine children of Hector and Sallie (Franklin) Atkisson make an interesting study. Eight of the nine were girls. The boy was twice married and had one child by each marriage. Two of the girls never married and they lived much longer than any of their married sisters which I suppose just happened. One of these two, Sallie, died on her birthday—the day she was 80 years old. Of the ones who married three married the same man! I have record of men marrying two sisters, and perhaps of some women marrying two brothers, but this is the only case I recall in Northwestern Alabama of a man marrying three sisters. The man in this case was John E. Donley, member of a pioneer Colbert family.

And it is interesting to know that two of his aunts married the very distinguished, patriotic, rich Greenwood LeFlore of Mississippi for whom the county of LeFlore and its county seat, Greenwood, take their names. But the attraction of the Donleys for the Atkissons or vice versa went still further. Arthur Atkisson's first wife was, as already stated, Susan Donley, and his daughter by his second wife (Lucy Sherrod) also married a Donley.

I have no information on Tilmon A. Whitley (1828-1857) and Robert P. Moore (1843-1902) except that the former was a Mason and the latter was born in Marengo County, Alabama. There is a long obituary of Robert Milton Garner in the "*Alabamian Dispatch*" (John W. Davis, editor) for March 28, 1916, and also an editorial obituary in the same number. From these we learn that Mr. Garner lived about 60 years near Barton and had one of the most valuable farms in that section. He was a kind and charitable man. He possessed a great memory. Shortly before his death he made a complete roster of Co. F. one of the cavalry companies and sent it to Judge John A. Steele at Tuscumbia. But Judge Steele was then at the point of death and never realized Mr. Garner had sent it. The Editor of the "*Alabamian-Dispatch*" stated that Mr. Garner was the oldest subscriber to that paper. He had been a constant subscriber for 61 years. It was on St. Valentine day in 1862 that he and Miss Atkisson were married. Five sons and three daughters were born to them, one son and two daughters were living when their father passed away. The two daughters had never married but remained with their father who lived a widower more than forty years. Mr. Garner himself died March 15, 1916. He was born in Madison County, Alabama December 30, 1832 and was a son of Milton and Sallie Garner. He came to Tuscumbia when he was 16 and lived for several years about 3 miles south of Tuscumbia.

One of the most distinguished men that Colbert County ever had was William Cooper. He was a son of Edmund and Martha (Patsie) Cooper formerly from Virginia, but who later moved to Davidson County, Tennessee. The maiden name of William Cooper's mother was Martha Jackson. William Cooper was born in Brunswick County, Virginia. Following is his obituary (except some verse at the end) which was printed in "*North Alabamian*" for August 19, 1887:



"DIED

at 8 o'clock P.M. on 16th

inst. WILLIAM COOPER aged

eighty-five years

six months and seven days

"Our community mourns the death of its oldest and most distinguished citizen, and the Bar of Alabama probably its oldest and one of its ablest members.

"For three score years he was identified with Tuscumbia, rearing a large family here over whose ---- and interests, although many of them live in different states, he watched with a loving and patriarchal care until he was stricken down a few days ago. Mr. Cooper would have been considered a remarkable man in any age and in any country.

"Of commanding presence, intense purpose, large brain and tireless energy, he has left behind a monument more lasting than the loving hands of his children or the admiration of his friends of two generations can ever build. Casting his lot with the pioneers of the Tennessee Valley when it was yet in the hands of the Red men, without fortune or influence to back him he took the lead in his profession and held it with such men as Ligon, and Hopkins, and McClung, and the Walkers, and Nool (Nooe?), and Townes, and Brickell—legal giants for his competitors. He was rigidly methodical and an unceasing worker. He has probably left a brief of every case he ever undertook and a diary of his every day life covering most of his long and eventful career. As an advocate few men were his equal. His fiery and impetuous eloquence together with his thorough preparation of his cases made his success the rule and failure the rare exception.

"In his family circle he was all that is implied by husband and father. There he was tender, watchful, provident, and loving. He only knew the value of money as it enabled him to provide for those he loved.

"To his children with whom the writer of this was school boy



and playmate, he offers a sympathy that springs from the ties of friendship and the most pleasant days spent as a student in their father's office.

"To her who was of himself a part, all hearts in our community go out in deep grief and sorrow."

I have had the pleasure of seeing part of the diary that Mr. Cooper kept, and to me it is truly interesting. It is history "fresh from the griddle". Mr. Cooper was quite an artist and his illustrations added very much to the value of his diary. In recording the death of some friend he would draw a picture of a coffin and other entries were appropriately illustrated. He made notes of the weather, too. For example one summer day in 1881 he wrote "Dry, Dry, Dry". And the summer of 1881 was one of the driest on record in North Alabama. He infused his diary with bits of humor. I had never thought of Hon. William Cooper possessing such a delightful sense of humor until I saw his diary. I had also thought of him as one who had but little or no religious faith, but Miss Bessie Rather of Tuscumbia, who is his granddaughter, says he was a strong believer in God and was even baptized. However he did not believe in eternal punishment, so I guess he should be classed as a Universalist.

Mr. Cooper's children, as might be expected, married into prominent families. I do not have complete data on all these families but I know the Stoddards, the Shines, the Winters and the Rathers were all families highly esteemed and of much note in Colbert County. John William Cooper's wife was the only child of Capt. and Mrs. John G. Shine who were very wealthy and lived in a famous house near Spring Valley. And William A. Nelson who married Susan McCulloch Cooper was the son of Judge Frederick B. Nelson who lived for many years at Mooresville and Athens in Limestone County. Mr. Wm. A. Nelson was a citizen of Tuscumbia about a quarter of a century and was a most congenial gentleman. He died in Memphis, Tennessee in 1875, aged about 45 years. His brother, Owen O. Nelson was a prominent citizen of Tuscumbia for a long time and I believe represented Franklin in the Legislature about the time of the War.

And before closing these remarks on William Cooper and family, I wish to comment on the fact that he loved his first wife

who is said to have been from Russellville, so much that he named one of his daughters by his second wife in her honor. Of course he probably loved the second Mrs. Cooper as well as the first one, but the incident referred to shows that he did not "forget" his first wife. His second wife's father, Col. Abner Blocker, was a wealthy planter who lived near John G. Shine and who came from Edgefield County, South Carolina.

Mr. Cooper is said to have been chief of the Chickasaw Indians at one time and they called him "*Oolisk*" due to the fact that he wore glasses. Indeed a remarkable man was William Cooper!

James A. Stoddard was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut. His large portrait owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Russey of Tuscumbia, shows him to have been a very handsome man, of broad intelligence and kindness and firmness of character. And I am advised that he was a fine character and an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Tuscumbia. He was a prominent merchant of Tuscumbia. He and James Throckmorton died within a few days of each other and the joint comment of them is from the "*Alabamian and Times*" for March 5, 1874. "The respect which our citizens had for them was manifested by the large attendance at their funerals. Both had been residents of our community for a great number of years, and was highly esteemed by all."

The second wife of Mr. Stoddard and for all I know his first wife may have been also, was an unusually beautiful woman according to the large painting of her, which is also possessed by her granddaughter, Mrs. Russey. In 1878 Mrs. Stoddard was married to John D. Inman, another prominent Tuscumbia merchant. Mr. Inman had been previously married but I do not know who the first Mrs. Inman was. At the same time that Mrs. Stoddard was married to Mr. Inman, her daughter, Miss Ellen D. Stoddard, was married to Mr. Chas. F. Bowen, a son of Wilkerson C. and Mary E. (Devaney) Bowen, old acquaintances and friends of my mother's people, Michael Finney, a widely known Baptist minister of near Tharp Springs, Franklin County, performed the double rite for mother and daughter.

James Throckmorton owned a steam mill on Wheeler Mountain and was perhaps associated with other business enterprises and I suppose in farming, too. I find his name linked with that of

Tuscumbia institutions such as being a trustee of Deshlor Institute. I have also seen his portrait which is possessed by his granddaughter, Miss Julia Throckmorton of Tuscumbia. It shows him to have been highly intelligent and suggests that he was of a kindly and perhaps humorous nature. Craig Throckmorton, his eldest son at one time ran a grist mill at Tuscumbia and I believe later ran a saloon—or at least sold liquor and cigars. He moved to Memphis where he lived for many years. Another son, Edmund E. was at one time depot agent in Tuscumbia. Thos. C. another son engaged in farming and lived, I believe at the old homestead.

Throckmorton, in my limited experience, is a rare name. So far as I know, James Throckmorton was the only one of the name to be an ante-bellum citizen of Alabama. His granddaughter, Miss Jylia Goodloe of Tuscumbia, advises me that he was one of a large family of children in New Jersey. There is a Throckmorton County in Texas and its county seat is Throckmorton. The name brings to my mind an interesting occurrence in England during the sixteenth century. In "*The National Geographic Magazine*" for May 1929 is an article by Christopher Marlowe entitled "*A Tour In The English Fenland*". On page 634 of the *Geographic* Mr. Marlowe says:

"Beyond Ramsey is the quaint old village of Warboys and I recalled a story of witchcraft associated with three women of the village. In 1589 trials for sorcery were common, but none aroused greater interest than of John Samuel, his wife and daughter for bewitching a certain Robert Throckmorton and his family.

"These people lived next door to each other and apparently were on good terms. But one by one the five Throckmorton children cried out that Alice Samuel, John's wife, had bewitched them. They declared that spirit voices continually worried them, and until the witch confessed they would never be better.

"After some time Mother Samuel was lodged in jail at Huntingdon while her daughter, Agnes, was adopted by Mr. Throckmorton for the purpose of ascertaining whether she really was a witch. The children soon fell into worse fits than ever, saying that the girl was responsible. Finally she and her mother and father were brought to trial when the old woman confessed that she had indeed caused the mischief. She was thereupon sentenced to death and executed, as were also her husband and daughter, the

two latter protesting their innocence to the end.

"Shortly afterward there was established in Huntingdon an annual sermon on the perils and dangers of witchcraft preached by a member of Queen's College, Cambridge."

Edward H. Newsom, a South Carolinian, settled near Cherokee at an early date and took up a large body of land and erected a frame building with about 8 rooms which burned in 1884. His home was on the public highway and near a famous well known as the "Stage Well". There Mr. Newsom and wife, the former Penelope Rutland, reared a most interesting family. From what I know about some of the descendants, and have heard other people say, I doubt that a more hospitable and congenial family could have been found in all the land. Newsom's Springs owned by Mr. Newsom, or the family, was a lovely place on the mountain between Barton and Frankfort; and was at one time a widely known summer resort.

The sons of Edward H. and Penelope (Rutland) Newsom were distinguished men. Perhaps Charles and John were the two best known. John Newsom was a Captain (and later Major) in the Confederate veteran remarked years ago that, "John Newsom was a fine man". Charles E., or Charley E. Newsom, was a teacher of note, having done most of his professional work in Texas. I find that he conducted a "normal school" in Tuscumbia in 1872. Not only Prof. Newsom but also Major John and Millard, who was a mechanic, sought homes in the Lone Star State.

The daughters married men of prominence. I had some acquaintance with J. C. Holesapple. He was a true Southerner, a believer, in white supremacy. Following the War, in which he took an active part, he rode with the KuKluxKlan to help maintain order. I. P. Guy, another son-in-law, was a member of the Guy family who lived some two or three miles west of Tuscumbia and who came from North Carolina. Dr. John Allen Wythe's *History of LaGrange College and Military Academy* contains a picture of I. P. Guy. He and his family lived for many years at Ensley, Alabama. In fact, it appears that every one of Edward H. and Penelope Newsom's children, who married, married into prominent and highly respected families.

At Tuscumbia lived the Newsoms. There was only one letter's difference in the spelling of the two family names—the Cherokee family used the letter "O" and the Tuscumbia family the letter "U". The two family names were, I suppose, pronounced exactly alike—at least exactly alike by most people. The Tuscumbia Newsoms came from Virginia; and some of them, if not all of them, were related to the David Keller family of Tuscumbia. There was Dr. Wm. H. Newsum born in Williamsburg, Va. Dec. 26, 1806 and died February 5, 1862 and Dr. B. F. Newsum, born in "Fluvania" County, Va. Oct. 26, 1815 and died July 27, 1890. St. John's Episcopal Church in Tuscumbia has 3 beautiful stained glass windows as memorials to Dr. Wm. H. Newsum, "founder of the church", William O. Newsum who died of wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness and Alexander Newsum who died, a victim of the "Great Epidemic" (yellow fever) August 28, 1878. These windows were installed in 1879. There were probably no people in the history of Tuscumbia more highly regarded than the Newsoms.

Lydal Bacon Cooper was an outstanding lawyer and highly esteemed citizen of Tuscumbia for many years. Following are extracts from his obituary printed in the "*North Alabamian*" for March 25, 1892. I suppose that Mr. A. H. Keller, the editor, wrote Mr. Cooper's obituary, I quote:

"In the fullness of a well rounded Christian life, in the midst of a large and influential family one of the noblest men we ever knew, and one of the best friends we ever had, passed away last Monday morning. He was a native of Davidson County, Tenn. and came to North Alabama and located in Tuscumbia in 1832.

"As a lawyer few men of our acquaintance ever stood higher especially in Chancery practice. He was more of a judge than an advocate and cared but little for the practice of criminal law. If we ever knew a lawyer to have a high and exalted idea of his duty to his clients and the country one who at the great day of Assize will have no client to reproach him and no judge to rebuke him for attempt to mislead him he was the man. Frank and candid, at times even to bluntness, his sincerity dispelled all harshness, and the wounds he inflicted, if any were only the faithful wounds of a friend."

Mr. Cooper remained active until the end and had strong religious faith. His wife was the daughter of Birt and Harriet C. (Johnston) Harrington who came from Newberry, S. C. about 1828 and settled east of Tuscumbia, where Mr. Harrington was a very successful planter. The children of Lydal Bacon and Frances (Harrington) Cooper made distinguished citizens. Three of the sons served in the Confederate army and all three escaped without a wound, although they were in hot engagements. Two, Samuel J. and William, made outstanding physicians. The former did most of his practice at Tuscumbia and the latter was located at Oklahoma City and married into a pioneer Oklahoma family, originally from New York. The eldest son, Birt Harrington, was a Justice of Peace etc. at Tuscumbia and the youngest of the family. Langstone M. was an operator for the Western Union Company at Springfield, Mo. where he died suddenly in the fall of 1889. Of the two daughters of Lydal B. and Frances (Harrington) Cooper, the elder married one of the most outstanding druggists that Tuscumbia has ever had and the younger married that scholarly and hightoned gentleman, Prof. A. A. McGregor. She is the only one of the Cooper family now living and is one of Tuscumbia's noble women.

Although I believe she never lived in Colbert County, I wish to state that I have ever seen the picture of Patsy Jackson Cooper, the mother of Charles, William and Lydal Cooper of Tuscumbia and the mother of several other children, and the ancestor of many people scattered over the South. She was a very distinguished looking woman reminding me no little of Martha Custis Washington. She evidently was a lady of a very high degree of intelligence, and doubtless of a superb character as her descendants attest.

Charles Womble had the rare distinction of being probate judge of two different counties. He was Probate Judge of Franklin during and after the War, and when Colbert was set up in 1867 he became its Probate Judge. But since the new county was soon abolished and was not reestablished until the last of 18... or we might say 1870, A. W. Ligon perhaps is usually thought of as the first Probate Judge of Colbert County, and is so listed in Leftwich's "Two Hundred Years at Muscle Shoals". Regarding the personal character of Judge Womble I shall quote the following from the

---

North Alabamian for June 22, 1876 I suppose it was written by A. H. Keller, the editor.

### "Death of Judge Womble

"As we feared on going to press last week, the illness of Judge Womble proved fatal. We believe he was a native of Franklin County and know that he lived in that county at least from early youth. Few men had more friends, and none deserved them more. No man would do more for his friends than he. Kind, unselfish and accomodating, a consistent member of the Baptist church and a good and useful citizen he leaves a large family, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their distress."

Judge Womble's wife is said to have been a fine character. On her tombstone in Oakwood Cemetery at Tuscumbia is this statement: "A Christian, the best mother that ever lived". Of course who ever had the statement put there must have meant it only in a figurative sense for there doubtless have been many other mothers just as good.

It appears that all of Judge Womble's children who married, married into respectful and prominent families. The Reeds and Moodys were old families of Frankfort, the Chisholms were also, I believe, at one time residents of Frankfort and perhaps later of Tuscumbia, the McReynolds and Carters were outstanding families of the Northeastern quarter of Colbert. I do not know whether the Noland family into which James Alexander Womble married were the Franklin County Nolands or not. Miss Ellen V. Page whom Isaac Newton Womble married on December 15, 1872 is of special interest to me personally, for she was my mother's first school teacher. My mother told me that Miss Page was a beautiful young lady with a lovable disposition. I do not know what her father's first name was. He was dead when my mother went to her school and her mother was then married to Cordy S. Badgett of Franklin County. Isaac Newton Womble and his wife emigrated to Mississippi. I was told by Mrs. Mary Louisa Carter that they had a daughted who married a Dr. Ural of that state.

Wm. Amos, Judge Womble's eldest son, lived most of his life in Frankfort, Alabama, which was the home of his parents when his father was Probate Judge of Franklin County. He was

a useful citizen and a member of the church of Christ. He and his wife reared a large family. Isaac Newton Womble was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Franklin County, and Chas. A. Womble was Supt. of Education in Colbert County about the beginning of the present century.

I had forgot to say Judge Charles Womble was living in Mississippi when he died. I think he lived near Sardis.

The Oliver Hazard Perry Williams Family of near Cherokee was a prominent one connected by marriage to other prominent families of that section. According to the 1850 Census report Mr. Williams was not a wealthy man, at least not wealthy so far as land was concerned, but he may have become wealthy, I do not know. But I am quite sure that he and his family were highly respected, intelligent and energetic people.

Henry Williams, son of O. H. Perry and Mary (Garrett) Williams was a well known Methodist minister of Cherokee. I believe he was the one to whom Dr. Owen in his "*History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*" referred to as an author. Mrs. Williams' parents, the Carrs, lived at Allsboro. Dr. Charles W. Williams, the second son of O. H. Perry and Mary (Garrett) Williams was a well known physician at Cherokee. James W. the third son was a Civil engineer at Cherokee, and T. Wesley the fourth son, was tax collector and Probate Judge of Colbert. His first wife, Bettie Avery, was a daughter of Capt. Wm. H. and Elizabeth F. (Brook) Avery. Capt. Avery was born in Tuscumbia in 1828 and died at the home of Judge Williams in 1908. He was for many years a steamboat captain on the Tennessee River, and before the War.

Capt. Avery's mother was a Miss Drake and was said to have been related to Sir Francis Drake of the Elizabethan age. It is said that she owned a pet bear when the family lived in Tuscumbia, in its days of its infancy, that was a source of much amusement to the inhabitants. The second Mrs. T. Wesley Williams was from Florence, Alabama.

Of the two daughters of the O. H. Perry Williams family Alice married Charley F. Turner, a Cherokee merchant, who was a son of Wm. Milam Turner and whose wife was a daughter of Dr.



Edward Carter of near Cherokee; and Ida married Willie Harris who was a merchant at Iuka, Mississippi. Mrs. Turner is the only one of the Williams family now living, and is the oldest woman living in Cherokee. But she is as full of life as if she were a young woman. She is truly a lady of a sunny disposition and is the mother of a family of well educated and successful children.

From the different accounts that I have read of William Reese Julian, it appears that if a vote had been taken (as is done in schools etc.) in the 1870's and 1880's to determine the most popular man in Colbert County, very likely he would have been the man chosen. He was born near Moulton, Alabama, but lived in Tuscumbia from early childhood. I understand that his mother's maiden name was Reese. He had brothers and perhaps sisters. One of his brothers went to the far West and after many years returned to visit his relatives in Alabama. The following regarding his visit to Tuscumbia is from the "*North Alabamian*" (A. H. Keller, editor) for April 15, 1881.

"One morning last week as Capt. Julian walked out of the Barber Shop at the Franklin House, a gentleman who was being shaved asked Willis, the barber, if someone had not spoken to the man who had just left, as Capt. Julian. On receiving an affirmative reply, Capt. J. was recalled to welcome his brother who had left here twenty nine years ago, and whom he had never seen since."

This brother of Capt. Wm. Reese Julian was Archie Julian from San Diego, California. And in 1881 San Diego was no little distance. We find that in a few days after the meeting of the Julian brothers in the barbershop, they were on their way to visit a third brother who lived in Tuscaloosa County. William Reese Julian lived a life of rich and varied experiences. He learned to be a printer under Asa Messenger in the old "*North Alabamian*" office and later became a tinner in which he did a successful business before the War.

He enlisted as a Private in Jefferson Davis' regiment in the Mexican War and at the seige of Monterey he and Col. Alex. McClung were the first two men to scale the fortification. He is said to have been a Captain of Artillery and also of Cavalry in the War of Secession. His granddaughter, Mrs. Finley of Tuscumbia

says he attained to the rank of Major, but the different accounts that I have seen of him calls him "Captain" Julian, so I am using that same title.

Captain Julian served Colbert two terms as Sheriff having been in that office during the seventies. He was also Postmaster of Tuscumbia in 1875 and perhaps before and after. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a most zealous Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. He was a man of varied talents and accomplishments. It was said that he was an excellent billardist, bird shot and Sunday School lecturer. He was a noted deer hunter and was one of a party composed of Capt. A. H. Keller, Dr. R. T. Abernathy, Capt. John S. White, and occasionally of Judge John A. Steele, John E. Donley and E. C. Winston who beginning in October 1865 made an annual 12 weeks hunt to the mountains of Franklin, Marion and Winston counties for several years.

Capt. Julian died of apoplexy. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Tuscumbia. All business houses of Tuscumbia closed for his funeral and the courthouse bell was rung during the time. The funeral procession was the largest seen in Tuscumbia for many years. The writer of Capt. Julian's obituary said he "never knew any one who possessed a kinder or tendered heart than his."

Capt. Julian's wife was Elizabeth M. Croxton, and was of a family who came from South Carolina. Her mother was a widow for a great many years and made her home in the family of Capt. Julian. Also Mrs. Julian had one brother, Dr. B. M. Croxton, "a physician and surgeon, in the Confederate army" who contracted consumption and died, unmarried, in Capt. Julian's home on Sunday July 6, 1873. The obituary of Dr. Croxton states that he was born near Franklin Springs in Franklin County, Alabama (This place is now known as Good Springs and is about three miles north of Russellville). It was said that his only regret at dying was leaving his mother and sisters. His mother died in the home of Capt. Julian in 1876. She was said to have been of excellent Christian character. According to Owen's *"History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography"* Mrs. Croxton was a Miss Scott and a cousin of Gen. Winfield Scott. She had three daughters besides Mrs. Julian. Mary and Narcissa married Newletts and lived in Madison County, and Ellen married a Hester and lived in Kentucky.

The children of Capt. and Mrs. Julian who lived to adult life were well known and prominent citizens. Owen Nelson Julian (1854-1932) was a life long resident of Tuscumbia and kept books for Col. W. A. Johnson when a young man. Later he was in the cotton business and conducted a fire insurance business. He was an expert auditor. "A man of keen intellect, sterling integrity, originality in thought and expression, a genial, lovable gentleman was Owen Julian." William Croxton, the third son of Capt. and Mrs. Julian was a member of Co. B. Ala. Inf. in the Spanish American War. He was born in 1857 and died in 1901. Frank N. Julian was, I suppose, by far the best known of the Capt. Julian family. He was secretary of the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1901, was associated with different newspapers of Tuscumbia and Sheffield and held other positions of honor. During his last years he was connected with the State Department of Commerce (Bureau of Insurance) at Montgomery. Mr. Julian was born in 1872 and died in 1945. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery at Tuscumbia. In fact Capt. Wm. R. Julian's entire family are buried there.

James H. and Sarah Jane (Coats) Srygley reared a family of children that for intelligence and sterling character was perhaps not surpassed by any other family of Colbert County. Their home was near Rock Creek in the southern part of the county and in what is now called Srygley Beat. The Rock Creek community is now a progressive one with a good church school and other modern conveniences. While there is no postoffice as in former days yet the people gave far better mail service than when there was a Post office. In the days of long ago the people of the Rock Creek neighborhood, as in many other neighborhoods, did not make very much use of the U. S. Mail service as the following extract from Srygley's "*Larimore and His Boys*" will show.

"There was a Post-office at Rock Creek, and the mail came out once a week from Cherokee, a small town on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. When the office was established after the war no pouch was provided in which to carry the mail. But that was of no consequence. The contract for carrying the mail was awarded to Uncle Jeff Smith, and his overcoat pocket was large enough to hold all the mail on that route with room enough for his gloves and lunch. And in the overcoat pocket he carried that mail regularly once a week for months. What need for a lock

and key? Did not everybody know Uncle Jeff? Perish the thought of ever locking anything from him!"

Though the people at Rock Creek did not read many papers and magazines nor write many letters their honesty and confidence in their fellow man is not to be scorned.

James H. Srygley himself was a prominent and useful citizen. He was Justice of Peace and I believe he was perhaps a commissioner of Colbert. He was at one time County Superintendent of Education. He had a brother who was Sheriff of Lawrence County before the war. Col. Saunders said that he "gave satisfaction as high Sheriff of old Lawrence". The Colonel spelled the name "Shrygley" and I have seen the name spelled that way by others. Miss Birdie Srygley advises me that there are three spellings of it—Srygley, Shrygley, Shigley. She also said that the family originated in Srygley County, England and that there is a town named Srygley in southwestern England now. She further says—the family was granted the title squire about the year 1460.

James H. Srygley's father was George Srygley and was a native of Pennsylvania. He was an early settler of Lawrence County living I believe, a number of miles southeast of Moulton. His wife, the mother of James H. Srygley, was Ann Wallace. They reared a large family.

James H. Srygley's wife was a daughter of a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. His name was Benjamin Coates, and it is thought he was of New England stock and of the same family as J. P. Coats of sewing thread fame. Mr. Benjamine Coates wife was Annie Delaney. They both died when Sarah Jane was a child and their several children found homes in different families. This seems to account for Sarah Jane marrying at so early an age.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Srygley lived at Rock Creek many years, perhaps forty or more. They also had near relatives who lived in that community. Their son, F. D. Srygley, wrote a classic description of that community as it was in the first years the Srygleys lived there. This description is found in Chapter II of "*Larimore and His Boys*". Some of the things he narrated sound almost unbelievable, but he was a man of strict integrity and no doubt told the truth. Of the people he wrote:

"The people were healthy, but poor. They were simple in customs, but honest of heart. They were not highly educated as the world counts education, but they were strong in practical sense and trained by experience and observation in the matter of drawing conclusions from what they saw and heard."

"That was a great country for dogs. . . To a stranger, so many dogs at church might have seemed out of place; but to those accustomed to their presence, they seemed appropriate enough. A stranger might have even suggested that so many dogs in church would disturb public worship; but those good people could hardly have seen how that could be possible. Who that appreciates preaching, and really wants to hear a good sermon, could be disturbed by a living pyramid of fighting dogs in the open space about the pulpit? Such a thing might attract the attention of frivolous girls and fun-loving boys, but what does a real worshiper care for a dog fight so long as there is no disposition among the owners of the dogs to take up the quarrel? A stuck-up preacher might have felt it necessary to suggest that the dogs be put out of the church but—those people would have wanted to know very promptly what the preacher had to do with their dogs—was he not there to preach the gospel? What right had he to take any part in a dog fight anyhow?"

"In early days they had many preachers in that country. My father was one of the first settlers, and he remembers that there were thirteen preachers in that sparsely settled neighborhood of perhaps twenty families."

"They had camp meetings in those days and such revivals as modern times have never witnessed. The way they could preach and pray and exhort may be inferred from a few facts and incidents gathered from those who were eye witnesses of the glory of those good times of old.

"One of the preachers, being requested to pray for the mourners during a great revival, earnestly, solemnly and seriously besought the Lord to come down and take one of the mourners by the hair of the head, jump across hell and drop him in as a warning to the others."

"One of the preachers who heard experiences before admitting persons into his church, received a young lady upon the statement that she dreamed she was a chicken and saw a hawk high up in the heavens above her. The hawk swooped down to catch her, but she darted through the fence and escaped. The interpretation was clear to the preacher and satisfactory to the church. Evidently the hawk was the devil. The young sister had escaped him by darting into the field of grace, but the escape was a narrow one."

In 1868 there was held a few days protracted meeting at Rock Creek Church House, which had been used by "all" denominations. This meeting was conducted by a young man recently graduated from a Tennessee Baptist College by name of Theophilus Brown Larimore. It was conducted very differently from the kind that I have quoted Mr. Srygley. It was perhaps as effective a meeting as was ever held in Colbert County. The seed sowed there and then is still producing fruit. That meeting had a great bearing on the James H. Srygley family. It was the beginning of a friendship between Mr. Larimore and F. D. Srygley that has been compared to that of "Jonathon and David and Damon and Pythias".

The meeting in 1868 at Rock Creek was the first important meeting held by T. B. Larimore who became one of America's best known and most beloved preachers and who lived until the spring of 1929 when he passed away in California. I do not mean that he was so highly learned or altogether as eloquent as Henry Ward Beecher or DeWitt Talmadge and others of their rank, but I seriously doubt that any of them had a better knowledge of the fundamental facts of the Bible or were beloved by their congregations more than Mr. Larimore. And the qualifications possessed by Larimore were perhaps equally possessed by both F. D. Srygley and F. B. Srygley who graduated under Larimore at Mars Hill College near Florence, Alabama. Both of these Srygley brothers made very distinguished preachers.

F. D. Srygley was the author of four books—"*Larimore and His Boys*" (based on the work of Larimore at Mars Hill College and his students or "boys") "*Seventy Years in Dixie*", "*Biographies and Sermons*" and "*Letters and Sermons of T. B. Larimore*". H. Leo Boles, a former president of David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tenn. and a distinguished minister, says: "All of his books are worthy a place in the library of any home." N. B. Hardeman, President of

Freed-Hardeman College, Henderson, Tenn. and one of the most eloquent pulpit speakers of the South says: "I am inclined to think that *"Seventy Years in Dixie"* is worthy of a high place in the literature of the South". Mr. Hardeman means that this book, which is perhaps the best one of the four, is of high literary rank simply from a literary view point.

F. D. (Fletcher Douglass) Srygley died in 1900 in his forty-fourth year. His brother, F. B. (Filo Bunyan) Srygley died in 1940 in his eighty-second year. The latter wrote regularly for the "Gospel Advocate" of Nashville, Tennessee, and compiled a book from the editorials of his brother F. D. Srygley, who was editor of the Gospel Advocate at the time of his death. The book compiled by F. B. Srygley is entitled "The New Testament Church". F. B. Srygley was a "clear and original thinker, a deliberate and forcible speaker, and a free, social commingler with the people."

Of the three other sons of James H. and Sarah Jane Srygley, Felix Grundy, the eldest, was a merchant. He was also a Confederate veteran. Fernando Wallace attended Mars Hill College and took a business course. He was a merchant for several years at Frankfort, Alabama, and later became a lawyer. Floyd Lamar, the youngest of the Srygley brothers, engaged in coal mining.

The four daughters of James H. and Sarah Jane Srygley all married, so far as I know, honorable men. Mrs. Dora J. Hill died in May 1940 the last one of the family.

In conclusion of my remarks on the Srygley family I should state that sometime in the 1880's James H. Srygley sold his home at Rock Creek and he and his family removed to Coal Hill in Johnson County, Arkansas, F. D. Srygley had gone there previously and engaged for some time in the real estate business.

Joshua Burns Moore was a lawyer of high rank and widely known in legal circles over Alabama. It is said that he was reared quite poor although his mother's people, the Burgess family, was rather distinguished for financial standing in Franklin County. His father was William Moore, a soldier of the War of 1812, and his grandfather was Moses Moore, said to have come from South Carolina. William Moore's first wife, the mother of Joshua Burns,



died and he married the second time. His second wife survived him many years. I do not know who she was, but she was called "Aunt Sallie" Moore. She drew a pension due to William Moore having been a soldier. J. Burns Moore spent the greater portion of his life at Tuscumbia. He married into the family of Edward Pearsall and therefore was the brother-in-law of General John D. Rather, another very prominent citizen of Tuscumbia. It was on Sunday evening, Nov. 22, 1874, that a tornado struck Tuscumbia and took the lives of some of her best known people including Mrs. Thomas Ella Moore and her little daughters, Nina and Ella Burns. Mr. Moore was out of town at the time of this tragedy. His grief is reflected in the tombstone inscriptions of his loved ones:

"O Ella! dear departed one

Where is thy place of blissful rest"

"Come to me in my dreams precious child"

"Little darling it was hard thus to have lost thee"

The first quotation is on the gravestone of his wife, the second is for Nina who was born Feb. 13, 1867, and the third is for Ella Burns who was born July 10, 1872. Susie Erle Moore born July 21, 1860, and Annie Lee Moore born July 12, 1865, survived the storm and lived for many years, but did not attain to old age. They were both young ladies of a high order of intelligence. Susie Erle was educated at Huntsville. She possessed a voice of much natural sweetness and, I believe, went to Cincinnati to have it trained and for the study of music. She met Dr. John M. Shaller, "a gifted and ambitious young surgeon, a member of the faculty of the Ohio Medical College" and was married to him on Feb. 16, 1887 in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1887 Annie Lee Moore made a tour of several countries in Europe. It appears that their father was unusually devoted to his family, and after the loss of his wife and two little ones in the great storm, he was perhaps even more attached to his two surviving daughters. Being a very successful lawyer he was able to bestow upon them many gifts and luxuries.

Mrs. Shaller died in 1903 leaving a little boy, and Annie Lee passed away Jan. 18, 1905. Thus ended one of Tuscumbia's most outstanding families—a family that was talented and brilliant, but



one that early tasted sorrow and death. The entire family are buried in the same plot in Tuscumbia's Oakwood Cemetery.

Theophilus Coburn was blind for many years and never saw all of his children. Yet he did such work on his farm as pulling fodder quite well. Mr. Coburn's farm was partly on Spring Creek and partly on the mountain nearby. This part of Little Mountain is locally known as "Coburn Mountain". The Coburn family has been probably as good an all round family as Colbert County has had. Theophilus Coburn and his wife as far as I have ever heard, were fine people and reared a fine family of children. They have not been particularly distinguished in any way that I know of, but they have attended to their own affairs and "kept the peace". What a pity there were not more like them!

Theophilus Coburn was related to the distinguished Hogun and McReynolds families of Colbert. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn's children married into highly respected families. They married to a large extent into Franklin County families. The McCullochs, Kirklands, Hoopers, Townsends and Forts were all residents of Franklin. The McCulloch family is one of the oldest and most prominent of Franklin. Elijah McCulloch was the paternal grandfather of the Misses Coburns whom the two Coburn brothers married. He came from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and represented Franklin in the legislature. These two Misses McCulloch's mother was Susan Sargent. Her grandfather, Temple Sargent, also represented Franklin in the Legislature. Now, Paul Coburn is Colbert's representative; and he is a great-grandson of Elijah McCulloch and a great-great-grandson of Temple Sargent. He is also a great-great-great-grandson of Major Wm. Russell for whom Russellville and Russell Valley were named, Katie Kirkland, widow of Percy Coburn, is an aunt of Effie Fort, the wife of Maury Coburn. The third wife of Ernest Coburn was the daughter of Dr. Claiborne S. Townsend, an early physician of old Frankfort. The first wife of William Coburn, Miss Barham, was from Pickens County. The Richardsons and Grissoms are from Colbert. I do not know where Mr. James Tubbs is from, but Joel Tubbs, or Tubb, a soldier who fought in the Battle of New Orleans, lived and died near where Jonesboro now is a few miles northwest of Russellville. He and his wife reared a large family. One of their sons, Martin Erles Tubbs, married Martha Johnson of Colbert County and lived

in the southern edge of the county. His son, Jack Tubbs, was county surveyor for many years.

THE END.

---

A similar sketch of Franklin County and its early families will follow in a later issue of this magazine.

THE EDITOR.

## RUSSIA

*By Anne Moss Mertins*

*(Mrs. Paul S. Mertins, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.)*

(In view of the state of mind of the people of the world concerning the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics, making up that vast country called Russia, and her difficulties with other members of the United Nations Organizations, everything relating to that country is of interest. The article by Mrs. Mertins is very timely and is presented in this Quarterly with the view of giving our readers a more intimate knowledge of the subject.)

The USSR is the world's largest country as well as one of the most populous. It is twice the size of the United States with half again as many people. When the long summer day draws to a close in Leningrad at 9 o'clock, it is already 7 o'clock next morning in Kamchatka. In the Vladivostok station stands a post marked 5,789 miles; there is no such figure on a milepost anywhere else in the world.

The USSR has every kind of landscape, climate, and agriculture. It is a land of thousands of miles of forests and thousands of miles of treeless plains. It is a land of some of the world's highest mountains and the world's lowest valleys. It has 4 of the world's longest rivers and some of the largest deserts. The USSR has the coldest spot in the world, which strangely enough is not at the North Pole, but in Siberia near the city of Verkhoyansk, where 95° below zero is often registered, and the USSR also has one of the hottest spots on earth, Turkemenia, where 185° is common. The larch trees on the shore of the Okhotsk (O-Kotsk) Sea take 100 years to grow as thick as a baby's fist, while in Georgia the young bamboo tree grows a foot and half in a single day. The USSR is not only a land of cold loving polar bears, but of jungle loving tigers.

The natural resources of the USSR are greater and more varied than those of any other country. Soviet geologists claim more than half the world's **known** deposits of oil, iron and peat, and one-fourth of the coal. They have 28% (much more than any other country) of the world's total potential water power, one-third of the world's forests and the world's largest croplands.

In fact, in size and variety of resources, the USSR has many striking resemblances to the United States. Yet Russia developed much more slowly than America. The reason for this lies in part in a geographical peculiarity of the country, and still more in its history for the past 2000 years. The geographical peculiarity is that the USSR backs against the North Pole with its greatest part farther north than any other country, and with 16% of its soil forever frozen. This has hampered travel and communication. Of Russia's 12 seas, 9 are frozen most of the year, and 4 are land-locked—with any outlets to the sea being held by other powers. The rivers mostly flow into inland seas. On the land side, the USSR is cut off from its neighbors by great mountains and wide deserts. Thus the Russians have lacked easy access to the outside world. Its history has been affected by this geographical position, and has been marked by an urge to obtain a warm port on an open sea.

Let us look briefly at that history to better understand these people. The earliest home of man was probably in Soviet Central Asia—the Vale of Kashmir in India, Chinese Turkestan, and the valley of the Amu River, bear the traces of our earliest civilization. As the Glacial Age receded, this land began to get drier and hotter. Some of the people stayed and fought the drought to become the world's first settled farmers, in Babylonia, Assyria, Central Asia and China. Some people fled the drought and established in Europe and the modern world. One immigration went by the southern route to Asia Minor, one by the grasslands to settle northern Europe or turned south to the Danube and eventually peopled Greece, Rome and Spain. Still others went by the Siberian rivers and settled the Arctic, the Scandanavian countries and finally ventured out into the Atlantic and to the coast of North America. So the land of the Soviet people was crossed by all the great migrations, and they are the children of the scores of tribes who did not push on into Europe. At different times, Great empires arose around them—to the west, the Roman Empire which reached as far east as Armenia; to the east, the great empire of China, and to the south, the Moslem empire. Missionaries from the eastern half of the Roman Empire penetrated northward into today's Russia, carrying Greek culture. Other parts of the USSR were united by the culture of the Arabians and Chinese. All of these great civilizations were destroyed gradually by the invasion of a band

of uncultured barbarians, the Ottoman Turks, who in 1453 took Constantinople and severed the link between Asia and Europe. Before this, a Slav prince, in a little town of log houses in northern Russia, had married a princess of the Eastern Roman Empire, declared himself the protector of Orthodox Christianity and rightful heir to the title of Caesar or, in Russian, Tsar. He set up a court and built a castle. He was Ivan, Prince of Moscow, and we call his castle today the Kremlin. Thus the Russians inherited Greek civilization and an alphabet based on the Greek. Christian monasteries became centers of learning and spread through Russia. So while Europe lay in the shadow of the Dark Ages, the culture of Old Greece flowed northward into Russia. This was both fortune and misfortune. The Christian religion and civilization that came with it helped weld the scattered bands into a nation, but it separated the Russians from the middle ages to the present, from the rest of Europe by the barrier of a different church and a different alphabet. Europeans stared at the rich, more varied alphabet of the Russians, and at their different culture, and called the Russians strange, a race apart.

The successors of Ivan extended their little state of Russia by fair means and foul, to contain many of the surrounding territories, until they had a sizeable state. One of the Tsars cleverly got rid of a troublesome band by offering them as much free land in Siberia as they could take from the Mongols. This tribe, the Cossacks, followed the rivers, built forts, traded in furs, and in 58 years after they started were building log houses on the Pacific and looking toward Alaska. They had crossed all of Asia in a little over one-half a century, an area twice as wide as North America. In this same half-century, British colonists landed in North America, Great Britain became the world's greatest sea power, and Russia the world's greatest land power. Yet as the people in western Europe and America forged ahead, Russia began to lag behind. Its upper class suppressed all new ideas less these undermine their rule, and they cultivated the less radical Asiatic customs and traditions. Peter the Great hated these Asiatic customs and admired the sea power of Britain. He was unhappy because Russia, the world's largest land power had no port facing Europe. To trade with Britain, she had to use Archangel, a port on the Arctic, frozen most of the year. Peter thought Russia would advance faster if she had better connections with Europe. So he

went abroad and studied the European armies and navies, and then fought Sweden for 21 years and finally won a port on the Baltic coast. Here he built a port city, his "window on Europe", Petersburg.

While Peter brought Russia closer to Europe and made the nobles more prosperous, the lot of the common people became even harder through heavier taxation. So the great and growing empire kept a weakness at its core. Peter's suppressions were carried out by Catherine the Great, who successfully kept the revolutions down in Russia, while in America and France revolutions were succeeding in freeing people. Russia's ruling class from Catherine onward set themselves against these changes which would have robbed them of their feudal privileges. While Europe and America swept forward into the tremendous progress of the 19th century, Russia of the Tsars became known as the persecutor of every liberal thought and the prison house of the common people. Throughout the 19th century, many able men tried futilely to reform Russia. In 1861, through the influence of the American Civil War, Alexander II freed the serfs, but as they were given so little land, their plight was worse than before and agriculture received a setback. While in America people learned to read and write, modern machinery was developed and living standards steadily advanced, Russia remained illiterate and superstitious, thus falling behind in the race for human progress. Her backwardness was at last shown in the Crimean War of 1853. Smarting under this defeat, the Tsar seized the Central Asian cotton fields. Giddy fortunes were made in the cotton lands by the army officers. They forgot in this profitable conquest of a very weak people, that their country had proved itself unfit to war with European powers. Outwardly the Russian Empire reached its zenith, but its inner tensions increased through the addition of thousands of unwilling subjects of a different race. In 1914, the German Kaiser attacked Russia, shutting it off by a barrier of barbed wire. Behind that barbed wire the country with the world's largest crop area began to starve. It starved for lack of manpower, tools and transportation. It starved through inner disorganization and decay. Revolt followed naturally. Great strikes of starving workers broke out in Petersburg. Men, women and children marched through the streets crying, "Peace, Land, Bread! Down with the Tsar!" The tsar abdicated under pressure and disorder and confusion were rife. On November 7, 1917, a party known as Bolsheviks led by

Nikolai (Nikolay) Lenin took power under the slogan, "Peace, Land, Bread!"

Lenin came from exile, where many of Russia's liberal minded people had been during the autocratic rule of the Tsars. These exiles had many conflicting ideas on saving and improving their country. Two among these thousands, succeeded, their plans have made history—Lenin and Stalin. The 47 year old Lenin had been exiled for organizing a political party opposed to tsardom. In exile he continued his research into the causes of Russia's backwardness, and kept in touch with his followers. His clear thinking made him their leader, and it was his definite plan of action that brought them into power. This plan was in its essence—to build up the power inherent in the people by a close-knit organization of the working people. Their government must develop the nations resources thru great publicly owned enterprizes; it must supply electricity throughout the country and induce the peasants to form large cooperative farms on which modern machinery could be used. Above all, the common people must be educated, urged to criticize and make suggestions for betterment and given incentives to rise in posts of industry and government. This, of course, was not original with Lenin, it is the thesis of Karl Marx. But Lenin added the form of the Bolshevik party, which required each member to take active part in organizing some group of workers. Each member must study Russia's social problems. By learning the people's needs, they learned to lead—thus building up an active political party with wide leadership.

When Lenin returned to Russia, the country was in chaos. Factory workers and regiments of soldiers were electing their own councils or "soviets" to voice their demands to the weak democratic party then in power. These played into Lenin's plan. He declared these councils or "soviets" to be very democratic and tried to get members of the Bolshevik Party elected to each council. All over the Russian Empire, these soviets were elected, and they planned to hold a Congress of All Russian Soviets. When it met, the Bolsheviks were in the majority. When another revolution in a few months ousted the weak government, this Congress of Soviets declared itself to be the government. Telegrams poured in from all over the country announcing the formation of local soviets and the election of delegates to the Congress. Peasants,

workers, soldiers began to take orders from this new government. Thus began a new order and a new law. The new government called itself a Soviet Republic. Lenin was made chairman of the Congress, a post similar to that of prime minister.

To finish out the war, which dragged on for 3 years, Lenin seized all factories and material for national defense. At the end, Russia lay prostrate with no machines, no material and no crops. Two years of drought brought famine in 1921, and the American Relief Administration fed starving Russia. As soon as the war was over, this War Communism was relaxed and the New Economic Policy or NEP was adopted. This allowed peasants to sell crops, individuals to open small shops and factories. The government turned its attention to the ruined mines, transportation systems, and steel and iron industries. Progress was made slowly, then at the end of the most difficult years, Lenin died. But he left an organization that could go on without him, depending on no single man. Many of his dreams, which seemed incredible, came true under Stalin. Less than ten years after Lenin's death, the tremendous electrification of Russia was accomplished. It was achieved through Stalin, but the peasants still refer to them as the lamps of Nikolai.

After the death of Lenin, Stalin assumed leadership of the bolshevik party. For several years a struggle went on between Stalin and Leon Trotsky for the real leadership of the people. Trotsky wanted the Soviet Government to promote revolution in other countries so that some nation like Germany with skilled workers and modern industry might become part of the Soviet Union and organize the USSR'S inefficient workers. This policy clearly led to friction and probable war with other countries, and it's very consideration caused distrust among other nations. Stalin believed that the people of the Soviet Union were able to build a strong and prosperous state themselves through cooperative enterprises. They must seek peace with other countries and avoid interference in other nation's affairs. Stalin won, and how well he carried out his plan for economic and cultural development and unification, is shown in the strength, unity and efficiency displayed by the Russians in World War II. During these 10 years the once inexperienced workers of the USSR began to break some world records, but their skill and progress, while it developed by leaps and bounds was still far behind Europe and America. The USSR



had been industrialized only since 1917, whereas we had been since the Industrial Revolution of 1848.

This industrialization was essential, but to Stalin, the greatest wealth of a land is people. For him, giant farms and factories were not enough. The people must be developed to manage and enjoy their natural wealth. The numerous nationalities of the USSR range from the uncultured Eskimos to ancient civilization like the Armenian and Georgian, whose culture goes back thousands of years. No attempt, said Stalin, should be made to make different nationalities resemble one another. Each national culture must be respected, each national group must be encouraged to develop its own peculiar art and customs, so long as they do not interfere with others.

In 1936 Stalin presented the present constitution of the USSR, which was drawn up by 30 of the country's ablest historians and political scientists, who were instructed to devise the most accurate machinery for obtaining the "will of the people." This Constitution was adopted by the Congress of Soviets representing leaders in every field of life—farmers, agriculturists, surgeons, scientists, actors, industrialists. This was the new Soviet union emerging from the two five year plans, a land of energetic, skilled, progressive people, proud of their science, their industry and their farms. Its story now becomes not only the story of a federal union, but the richly varied story of its many sovereign republics, each of which has its own story.

Of the 16 republics, Russia is by far the largest, with three-fourths of the territory and two-thirds of the people. Its size is twice the size of the United States, and it contains the USSR's three largest cities—Moscow, Stalingrad and Leningrad. Despite its preponderant population, the constitution of the Union permits no federal law to be passed by Russia unless the majority of the republics concur. Moscow is the center of all 16 republics. Not only is it the capital of Russia, but of the USSR. Moscow became a metropolis during the five year plans. It became the greatest railroad center in Europe with a quarter million passengers coming and going every day. The Moscow subway was made the most beautiful in the world without regard to cost. Moscow is the center of Soviet culture. It has 70 institutes of higher learning. The All-Lenin Library is one of the largest in the world. Moscow

has the world's largest publishing house and 300 newspapers. It has 50 theaters (not meaning merely a building, but a permanent organization of full-time actors and directors who develop their special style of art. Leningrad (Petersburg) rivals Moscow in its cultural development.

The second republic in size in the USSR is the Ukraine. It has been the highway for migrations and armies since the days of Marco Polo. Here are the springs of Russian culture. Kiev was the first Russian state, and thru it the Christian religion and Greek civilization came to Russia. Here too is the Donets coal basin, a huge industrial section that was fiercely fought over in the war. German armies swept into the Ukraine in 1941. As the Germans entered, the factory workers and farmers destroyed their hard won farms and took their factories away. They blew up their own great Dneiper Dam. The Germans after them destroyed dwellings, cathedrals and all historical monuments. But the fertile earth of the Ukraine remains. As soon as the German armies withdrew the people began to make new farms and plan better cities.

Other Soviet republics, not as large, but carrying as much weight in government and contributing much to the overall culture of the USSR are:

Moldavia—a garden land of rich black soil, which was neglected until the days of the Soviet.

White Russia, where for 700 years the people were under the rule of Lithuania and Poland, and only became a state in 1917.

Karelia—the land of the North Star and long winters.

The Baltic States of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, the Russian "windows on Europe".

Georgia—the land of the Golden Fleece. Here it seems that the Golden Fleece is not entirely legend. You remember the story, how Jason and his Argonauts sailed away to Colchis seeking a golden fleece beyond the great sea. Well, there is a place named Colchis in Georgia on the Black Sea, and there are golden bearing sands in its hills.

The ancient method of panning gold was to wash the sands in a sheepskin and let the gold bits cling to the fleece. Then they would burn the fleece and get the gold from the ashes. So there may be more than legend to Jason!

Then there are the republics of

Armenia, the earliest Christian state, home of the impressive Mount Ararat where Noah's Ark is said to have landed.

Azerbaijan, seat of Baku, the world's largest oilfield.

Kazakhstan, land of great plains.

Uzbekistan, land of White Gold, the chief cotton grower for the USSR,

Turkmenia, the desert country which Soviet scientists have made into a garden,

Kirghizia, where the great mountain ranges of India, China and the Soviet Union run together and the natives tend their sheep on the roof of the world,

Tadjikistan, where the people live on a kind of giant staircase that seems to lead from the earth to heaven, with mountains for steps.

So the backward old Russian Empire a long of polyglot peoples, hopelessly suppressed and drained of their incomes by the autocratic rule of the Tsars, with their national cultures crushed, has become the USSR a union of 16 equal and sovereign republics, each maintaining its own culture and heritage—where in peacetime, education and progress are going hand in hand. In early 1944 Stalin announced on behalf of the federal government that the sixteen constituent republics of the USSR would henceforth have the right to maintain armies and foreign offices of their own. He stated that they had fought so well together that they deserved this final mark of nationhood. People throughout the world speculated on his meaning.

But high in their mountain pastures the Kirghiz were saying: "Twenty-five years ago we had not even an alphabet; now, we shall have ambassadors." Under the snowy peaks of Mt. Ararat the Armenians were saying: "Once we were a great nation; now we are fully a nation again."

All of them knew it was a task before them. It was as if Stalin had said, "You have built well your farms and your factories. You have fought well in defense of our Union. But now it is not enough to build and fight. Now it is necessary to think. And this thinking must be done by the minds of many people. For this it is not enough that Moscow should plan. Nor is it enough that London and Washington should plan. This plan must be made by the minds of all nations and races, by the minds of all the people of farms and factories, by the minds of the mountain pastures and of the great plains. Appoint your ambassadors."

So the Uzbeks, who broke out of bondage to build the Grand Canal of Fergana, and the White Russians, who fought for three years in the swamps and the people of the Ukraine, who built the Dneiper Dam and then destroyed it . . . . the people of all sixteen Soviet Republics prepared to appoint their ambassadors and to share in rebuilding the world.

## THE OLDEST CHURCH IN MY COUNTRY

*By Mrs. C. E. Roberts*

The efforts of any generation interested in architecture are divided between those who are designing new structures fitted to a present need, and those who are concerned with the conservation of edifices of the past which, though planned with reference to needs more modest and more primitive, still have a lesson for us in their embodiment of a grace which is permanent. Among the latter are the early churches.

In the Book of Proverbs we find this wise recommendation:

“Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set.”

And elsewhere, we find the word “inspiration” defined as: an awakening or creation of thought or purpose by some specific external influence. The specific external influence undoubtedly will come from the old churches of Virginia. Many of the old churches are gone and but a comparative few remain, and these should be, and they are, an inspiration to us all, for, enfolded in the history of each and every one is a part of the story of the birth of our nation, and each church that now remains carries its own chapter of human struggle, of pathos, of humor and of tragedy.

We are told, in quaint phraseology, that the first place of worship of the settlers was fashioned with an awning hung to three or four trees, as shade from the sun; and the seats were of unhewed trees, while the pulpit was a bar of wood nailed to two neighboring trees; and in foul weather they shifted into an old rotten tent, for they had few better.

Next came the first actual church edifice of the Church of England in America, described as “a homely thing like a barn, set up on cratchets, covered with rafts, sedge, and earth.”

The first colonists landed here May 14, 1607, and at Jamestown, Virginia we find a place of worship about the year of 1647. The enervating season of August and September, 1607, was soon

upon these unacclimated and discouraged men and two thirds lost their lives within three months. Out of their scarcity, two gallons of wine were reserved for the communion table. The embryo settlement was now consumed by a devastating fire. A second church was built, probably on the same site.

Abandonment of the settlement was attempted in 1610; then came Lord de La Warr, who took pains to repair the church, and the Lord Governor and the Captain General caused it to be kept sweet and trimmed up with divers flowers. In this second church John Rolfe and Pocahontas were married in 1614. No vestige of it has been, or probably ever will be, found, for the greater part of the site of the triangular stockade, within which these first two churches were situated, has been washed away by the clutching of the waters of the mighty James River.

No eye can look upon, nor can the mind contemplate, the Old Church Tower today without turning in thought to the beginning of the great adventure. Encompassed only by the surroundings that God created, the spirit is subdued and marvels at the story.

By 1617 the second church, which had been within the stockade, was again in ruins and a storehouse was used for Divine service. At this period the third church was built, but this time outside the old triangular stockade. It was of timber and set on a light foundation of masonry. Within this little building the first representative body of English lawmakers assembled in America, July, 1619. How long this church was used is not known, but a new one, called the fourth church is believed to have been completed about 1647.

The Old Tower probably was part of this fourth church, which, in turn, was burned in 1676, with the rest of Jamestown, by Nathaniel Bacon and his men. It is likely that only the tower and walls then survived. Presumably these ruins were rehabilitated during the partial rebuilding of Jamestown between 1676 and 1686.

Thus repaired, it has been called the fifth church and was apparently used until near the year 1800. About this time the walls fell, still leaving, however, the Old Tower ruins from 1647. Now, again, has the body of the church been restored to its early form.

We feel, though, that the specific external influence was undoubtedly old Pohick Church, the parish church of Truro Parish and the family church of the great George Washington and his neighbors, and it is claimed the desolate remnants of Old Pope's Creek Church, near Wakefield, is near Washington's birthplace, for as a good Bishop said: "It was near to this church that General Washington was born, and it was in this that he was baptized. Here it was that he received those early impressions of religion which, instead of being effaced by age, seemed to grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength."

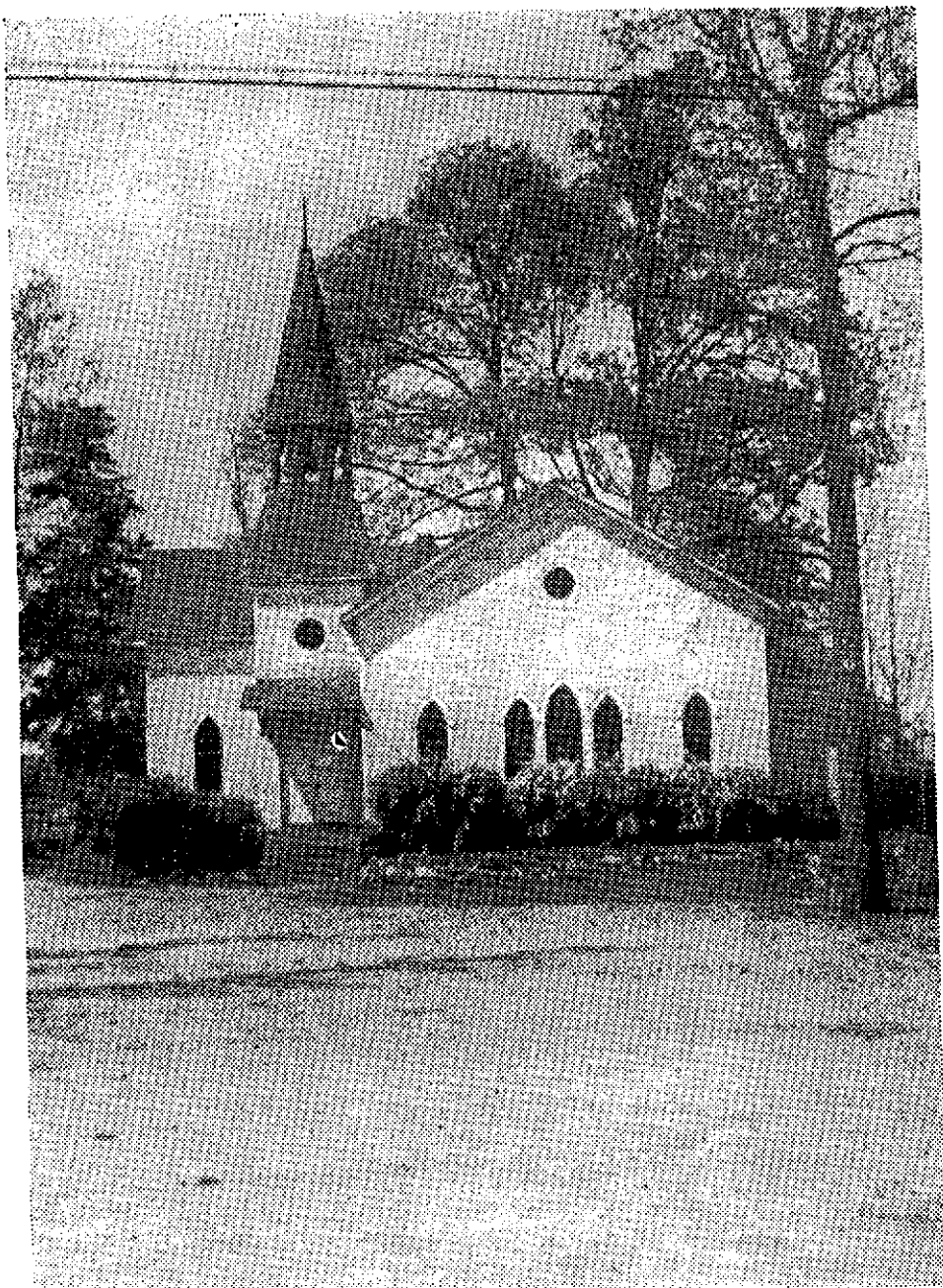
As we think of these old churches, and there are quite a few, we feel that inexplicable sense of contact with the past, as they seem to breathe upon us the spirit of the past. Naturally we hope that the thought of these old churches will generate help to preserve the ancient landmarks.

Birmingham, Ala.

## "THE OLDEST CHURCH IN MY COUNTY"

*By Mrs. T. S. McDonald, Decatur, Ala.*

### *Bethlehem*



In the good year 1819, before the County of Jefferson or the town of Elyton were even thought of, there came into the young State of Alabama, a man by the name of James Tarrant. He cleared the forest and built a home about ten miles west of the present city of Birmingham. This site is near Rutledge Springs.

Rev. James Tarrant was born in colonial Virginia and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a captain in the struggle for American Independence. A faithful slave named Adam accompanied him to Alabama. Soon after

the building of his own home, he and Adam felled the trees, hauled the logs and erected a "Meeting House", for Jones Valley was beginning to be settled by a good many Methodist families from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. He called the log church "Bethlehem". There have been continuous preaching services at Bethlehem from that day till the present. At first the pioneer Circuit Riders from as far away as South Carolina preached to the settlers. From Tennessee also they came and were welcomed by earnest Methodist folk. Later in 1823 Jones Valley Circuit was organized and was a part of the Tuscaloosa District with a minister duly assigned as pastor.



From the beginning Bethlehem was a center of Methodism. Camp meetings were held and people from far and near came for fellowship and spiritual guidance, camping at the Springs.

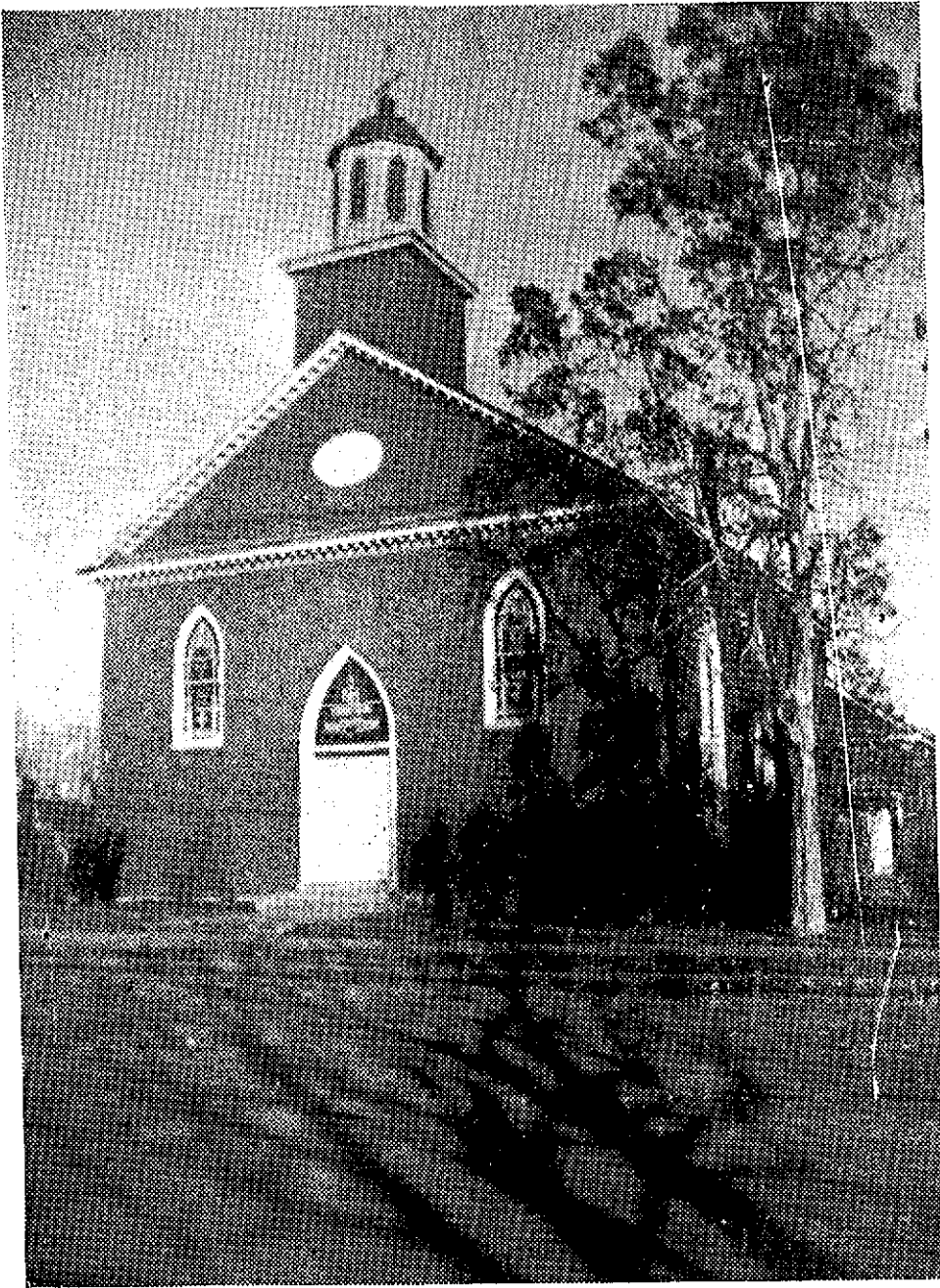
Mr. Tarrant died in 1830 and was buried on his premises. Faithful Adam lived until 1880, respected by all the community for his sobriety and integrity.

Many prominent early Birmingham families were members of Bethlehem Church. Among them, the Browns, the Sadlers, the Rutledges, the Tarrants, the Smiths and many others. Descendents of these pioneer families are honored citizens of modern Birmingham. Family reunions are still held at this historical site and records and family histories kept of the membership of this mother church.

The godly man and the faithful slave who built the first modest temple little dreamed that the work of their hands would be so worthily established. Today the church numbers many communicants and ministers to a large industrial area in the western section of the Magic City.

## THE OLDEST CHURCH IN MY COUNTY

*By Mrs. J. W. Rutland, Cherokee, Ala.*



In the year 1824 on April 13th there met in the ball room of the Challen House on Spring Hill in the town of Tusculumbia, Alabama, a group of men and women, namely: Mr. Arthur Beatty, James Elliott, Mrs. Susan Winston, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, Mrs. Ann Beatty, Dr. W. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Isabelle Mitchell, Misses Eliza, Sarah, Isabelle and Christiana Mitchell, and Edward Pearsall; and organized the Presbyterian Church under the direction of the Rev. Blackburn of Frankfort Kentucky.

Rev. A. A. Campbell was the first pastor; Mr. Beatty and James Elliott were the first ruling elders. Rev. G. W. Ashbridge and Rev. W. A. Mosely, both of whom married daughters of Dr. Mitchell, were later pastors of the church. Then in line came J. M. Arnell, Jos. Weatherby, J. O. Steadman, N. A. Penland, C. F. Williams, A. L. Kline, B. N. Sawtelle (1861-1872) and others. Among the later ones was Rev. W. F. Trump who served as pastor for 23 years, passing away several years ago, but leaving behind him a wonderful heritage. His daughter, an only child, is still living in the town; so she, her husband and two children remain members of this church, which is a memorial to him.

The church building which today forms the auditorium of the church was erected in 1827 and was dedicated in that year.

This auditorium has archways and pillars that support the extremely high ceiling, which is about 30 feet high. There is a gallery or balcony on two sides of the building about half way up, and a choir loft, the same height, at the back of the building. During the days of slavery, the slaves were allowed to attend the services and sit in these galleries. In fact several negroes were received into, and baptized in this church.

The auditorium is built of red brick made by hand from the local clay hills. There are six memorial, stained glass windows, each tall enough to hold two memorials. The background of the pulpit is a tall, pointed archway and one unusual feature is that the main entrance to the auditorium is from the front; two double doors leading in from the vestibule. The stairway from either end of the vestibule leads to the galleries.

Many years ago there was a room at the rear of the church called the session room, where the Pastor and elders held their business meetings and where Sunday School was conducted. This room has been replaced by a more modern church school annex because the church has had a steady growth through the years and this room was greatly needed.

In 1927 a Centennial celebration was held in this church. And now, this being 1946, makes this church 119 years old and the oldest church in the County of Colbert, Tuscumbia, Alabama.

There have been many marriage ceremonies and burial services held in this church, and today there are many descendants of these pioneers who worship in this beautiful, old landmark.

## STATE AT LARGE

1878-1879

(Through the kindness of a lover of Alabama history the Quarterly is able to present in this issue and in other issues to follow, a series of items that were compiled from various State papers and presented in numerous issues of *Our Home Journal*. This paper was published in New Orleans and the clippings carrying the facts about Alabama localities appear in 1878 and 1879. It is hoped by the Editor that the readers of the Quarterly will find as much interest in this novel compilation as she has done. Each paragraph is like getting a letter from home. Much has happened in Alabama in the more than a half century since these unique columns were published but a picture of conditions is presented. The contributions were made by Mrs. Henry Certain, of Huntsville, Ala.)

The Synod of Alabama meets in Talladega next year.

There are 408 patients at the Insane Hospital of Tuscaloosa.

In the recent State election Gov. Cobb received 89,571 votes.

One hundred German families will soon locate in Fort Payne.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation around Montgomery.

Nearly every State exchange reports, the burning of gin-houses.

A Post Office called Mitchell's Mill has been established in Elmore county.

Capt. John F. White, of Selma, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State.

The steamer "Billy Collins," which sunk in the Alabama river recently, has been raised.

Pike county will have no chancery court this fall on account of Chancellor Austin's illness.

Isam Nichols, of Concord, made 871 gallons of good syrup from cane grown on two acres of land.

Thirty-two patients at the Insane Hospital in Tuscaloosa have been discharged as recovered the past year.

The public sale of 1,000,000 acres of Alabama lands is now going on in Montgomery, at the United States land office.

The Alabama Legislature during the present session thus far have passed exactly fifty bills, and the Governor has signed the same.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned on Tuesday, the 10th inst., for the holiday recess. It will assemble again on the 15th of January.

A bill of considerable interest to farmers has been introduced in the House by Mr. Woolf. The bill requires persons who make a business of selling seed cotton to pay a license of \$500.

When the news of Governor Houston's nomination for U. S. Senator reached Athens, his home, there was general rejoicing. Bonfires were lighted, rockets shed their lustre, and big guns boomed.

There are only two colored men in the Legislature, both in the Lower House. Carson, of Lowndes, is a mulatto, and English, of Wilcox, is not Anglo-Saxon as his name would imply, but is of pure African blood.

A number of the citizens of Bluntsville were arrested a few days ago, on charges of "crookedness," and taken to Huntsville for trial. Upon their undergoing an investigation before the Commissioners, it was found there was not a particle of evidence against them, they were, therefore, discharged.

A Greenback club has been organized in Selma.

Talladega grand jury returned forty-five indictments.

The A. & M. College at Auburn opened on the 25th ult.

Governor Cobb has recovered from his recent spell of sickness.

Snow Hill, Wilcox county, has given \$87.75 to yellow fever sufferers.

Richmond, Dallas county, has contributed \$50 for the fever sufferers.

Greenville's contribution to yellow fever sufferers amounts to over \$550.

The Mayor of Talladega has placed several yellow fever contribution boxes on the public square.

A new bridge in Autauga county fell in recently while a four mule wagon was crossing, injuring two of the mules and hurting Willie Parker slightly.

It is said by those who claim to know, that cotton sold by the first of November will average a higher price than that put on the market after this date.

We learn that all wagon roads leading into Gadsden are patrolled by armed quarantine guards. The people of Gadsden believe in the "ounce of prevention" principle.

The next legislature of Alabama, in joint session, will have 121 Democrats on joint ballot. There will be only four Republicans in that body. It meets on Tuesday, November 12.

The quarantine on the Alabama and Great Southern railroad fell heavily upon the hack lines, as it cut short the operations of the hackmen, who were driving a lucrative business.

All passenger trains on the Alabama and Great Southern railroad were stopped last week between Birmingham and Chattanooga on account of yellow fever at the latter place. This will only last a few days.

The Alabama Great Southern railroad has recently ordered four new engines, which will be on the road in a few weeks. They also expect in the next ninety days to be able to put on the road about four hundred freight cars.

Tom Owens, the gunsmith at Steel's depot, says Gadsden quarantined against a double-barreled shot gun he was carrying into that place a few days ago, and he was compelled to return with that luckless gun to his place of business.

The Alabama river is at a low stage.

Game is plentiful in the neighborhood of Selma.

Diphtheria prevails among the children of Macon.

The Catholic church at Birmingham has a new organ.

The cathedral concert in Mobile on the 23d was a grand success.

About \$160 were made at a recent entertainment at Tuscaloosa.

Opelika complains of rebates on cotton railroad discrimination and high taxes.

Two Cincinnati men have presented the Cullman brass band with a fine bass drum.

An extra term of Dallas Chancery Court will be held beginning on the 9th of December.

A Durham bull four years old and weighing 2,400 pounds was on exhibition at Eufaula's Fair.

A bill will be introduced into the present Legislature to abolish the Cullman County Court.

About \$80 were made at an entertainment in Cusseta recently, to purchase an organ for the Methodist church.

Immigration has set in towards Athens. Several families have arrived in that town from Indiana and Ohio.

A special committee from the State Legislature is to memorialize Congress for the speedy improvement of Mobile harbor.

The grand jury of Lowndes county reported William E. Carson, the Tax Collector, incompetent, and recommend his impeachment.

The bonds of the Circuit Clerk, Superintendent of Education and Sheriff of Cullman county have been declared insufficient by the grand jury.

The public sale of over one million acres of land commenced at the United States land office in Montgomery, on the 19th. The sale continues ten days.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by which; through the medium of the Moffet Register, a revenue will be derived from the sale of liquor.

A number of prominent citizens of Mobile met on the 18th, to consider the city finances, and devise a plan by which the credit might be maintained, and the city's debt paid.

The recently elected Legislature was convened on the 12th, W. G. Little was elected president of the Senate, and O. Clopton speaker of the House of Representatives.

Troy has six bar-rooms.

Tuscaloosa wants a hotel.

Lawrence county is out of debt.

Houses are in great demand in Birmingham.

The Bibb county jail has but one occupant.

There is a great demand for houses in Oxford.

A silk orchard will be started near Garden City.

The Abbeville High School has about fifty pupils.

A great many horses are dying in Etowah county.

Over 6,000 bales of cotton have been received at Uniontown.

Tuskegee must either abolish goats or give up gardening.

The Mobile & Ohio railroads has yet to kill its first passenger.

The post office at Bradford, Coosa county, has been suspended.

The people of Dudleyville are in want of a good school teacher.

There are 35 acres devoted to vineyards within two miles of Troy.

There are 1783 white school children and 1890 black in Autauga county.

Collinsville steam gin has ginned and packed 400 bales of cotton this season.

Collinsville has bought and shipped over 1,200 bales of cotton this season.

Many former citizens of Alabama, who have been to Texas, are returning, "satisfied."

The commissioners' court of Autauga county has been abolished by the Legislature.

Many farmers in the State are paying increased attention to the rearing of fine stock.

The acreage, devoted to cotton in Pike county, this year, will be larger than ever before.

In some sections of the State there is a good deal of complaint on account of the scarcity of field hands.



---

A bill to vacate the charter of the city of Mobile and a bill to establish the port of Mobile, have both passed the Legislature, and have been signed by the Governor.

A bill passed by the Legislature provides that in all future elections in Alabama, ballots cast shall not be numbered. The object in this appears to be to preserve perfect secrecy in connection with the ballot.

Eufaula wants a grand hotel.

The Warrior River rising rapidly.

No fever of a malignant type in Selma.

Huntsville public schools opened Monday.

There are only two prisoners in Shelby jail.

Burglars are still at work in Uniontown.

A white woman is in Scottsboro jail for adultery.

The Episcopal church in Scottsboro is about completed.

Cotton coming in rapidly at Eutaw and other depots.

Charles Koenig, of Cullman, grows 25 varieties of peaches.

Montgomery has quarantined Mobile. Through trains allowed.

Huntsville business men contributed \$120 to yellow fever sufferers.

To Friday over \$800 had been raised in Selma for yellow fever sufferers.

The small towns and villages are raising funds for yellow fever sufferers.

Prof. E. A. Smith, State Geologist, has prepared a geological map of Alabama.

Worms have stripped the cotton on many of the canebrake plantations in South Alabama and rust has damaged the crops in many other places.

J. W. Drennan, postmaster at Arkadelphia who was charged with tampering with the mails, had a hearing at Huntsville, and was acquitted.

Selma cotton buyers give notice that they will not purchase or receive cotton covered with flax tow bagging.

Reports from the cotton fields, are unfavorable. In the black lands, the stalks have been stripped of their leaves. In the sandy lands the caterpillars are doing serious damage.

After rescuing his father from the impure air of a well in Jackson county, a young man named Butler fell back into the well and died before anyone could rid him. His father has since died.

The Mobile Masons have organized a relief association, to give aid not only to the craft but to all others needy and suffering. W. S. Foster is President, P. C. Candidus, Secretary, and B. C. Rains, Treasurer.

Dr. John H. Henry, City Physician, insists that charcoal, and not carbolic acid, is the true disinfectant for yellow fever. "Why," he asks, "are charcoal boys so singularly exempt from yellow fever?"

Mr. R. M. Robertson, of Selma, says that in 1853 he resided on premises in the very heart of the fever, then epidemic in Demopolis, Ala. During the whole period he had the place well fumigated with burning tar, sulphur and nitre, and not a case of fever occurred on the lot.

Uniontown wants a bank.

There are over 100 cadets at the University.

LaFayette has received over 2,634 bales of cotton.

Birmingham has a population of 3,228; 754 colored.

Cullman sent \$42 to yellow fever sufferers at Decatur.

Pleasant Hill has given \$55.45 to yellow fever sufferers.

A Howard Association has been organized in Huntsville.

The court house at Edwardsville, Cleburne county, is nearly completed.

No Circuit Court was held in Scottsboro on account of the yellow fever scare.

Talladega money order office did business to the amount of \$1,400 week before last.

Pleasant Valley Grange, in Dallas county, subscribed \$75 to yellow fever sufferers.

Farmers in Talladega county have commenced to set apart small grain land for the next crop.

The State Grange Fair which was to meet in Mobile the 12th proximo has been postponed for a few weeks.

There are 62 persons in Montgomery county jail, 13 of them women, one of whom is charged with having married a negro.

Selma is under strict quarantine.

New cotton sold in Eufaula a few days since for 13¼ cents.

Montgomery consumes 12,000 of ice a day, and it's all made at home.

There is plenty of old corn in Gadsden at from 40 to 50 cents a bushel.

Montgomery has proclaimed a vigilant quarantine against New Orleans.

Three bales of new cotton were received in Montgomery, on the 8th inst.

A district grange fair will be held at Eufaula, beginning November 12th.

The cotton worm has made its appearance in force in some parts of the State.

The Pratt Coal and Coke Company are opening a new mine near Birmingham.

The gold and silver mines of Elmore county are now attracting much attention.

It is said the crops in South East Alabama are the finest they have been in 25 years.

A lodge of the Ancient Order of Workmen was organized in Montgomery last week.

The State Industrial Association will meet in Birmingham about the first of September.

A society for the promotion of sheep husbandry in Alabama has been organized in Montgomery.

There is an unusually large number of visitors at Livingston, attracted by medicinal artesian water of that place.

About 7000 yards of cloth are made daily at the Selma Cloth Factory, and about five bales of cotton are consumed per day.

The caterpillar has appeared in such numbers in South Alabama, as to justify the apprehension that great damage will be done to the cotton crop in that section.

Scottsboro has four private schools.

Opelika will fall short in her cotton receipts this season.

A negro woman lives in Jackson county who is 128 years old.

One hundred German families will soon locate in Fort Payne.

Herbert's majority for Congress in the Montgomery district is 1,729.

There are 4,385 white children within the school age, in Blount county.

The Montgomery State fair is reported to have been a financial success.

A new post office called Coalfield has been established in Walker county.

Seven precincts in Marengo county went solid for Herndon for Congress.

John Kaufman, of Cincinnati, will build a glass factory near Cullman soon.

Two managers of the election in Montgomery county have been arrested.

R. T. Robinett has been appointed Superintendent of Education of Blount county.

The cost of production of Alabama cotton crop, 1876-77, was 9 9-10 cents per pound.

The colored people of Selma sent \$158.05 to the yellow fever sufferers during the late epidemic.

Twenty odd miles of the Nashville and Tuscaloosa railroad are now ready for the cross-ties and iron.

Thos. H. Underwood, of Gainesville, received the appointment as cadet to West Point from the 6th District.

Judicial circuits of Alabama will be reduced from twelve to eight, and the Chancery Divisions from five to three.

It took two days of the Cullman circuit court to determine the title of a five dollar bull calf, and the expense of the trial to the county was \$250.

Application will be made to the present Legislature to form a new county out of portions of Jefferson, Blount and Walker counties, Warrior to be the county seat.

The vote of Dallas county in the late election for congressman, has been counted and result announced as follows: C. M. Shelly, 3,171; Jere Haralson 291; and J. H. Henry, 11.

There are 203 students at the A. & M. college.

The finances of Autauga are in good condition.

The bonded debt of Jefferson county is \$49,328.58.

There are \$700,000 on deposit in the two banks at Selma.

Wolves are getting troublesome in parts of Cherokee county.

The Selma Brass Band furnished music at the Talladega Fair.

Corn and sweet potatoes sell at 25 cents per bushel in Uniontown.

Jno. S. Tucker has been appointed depot and express agent at Newburn.

Unpaid registered claims against Jefferson county amount to \$8,040.30.

There are 4,385 white children in Blount county within the school age and 385 blacks.

Montgomery receives \$6.10 each, per month, for convicts sentenced to hard labor for the county.

A bill has been introduced in the Alabama legislature to reduce the rate of taxation in the State.

Geo. A. Searcy has been appointed express agent at Tuscaloosa in the place of McCommanghy, transferred.

Leo. D. Bryant, of Gainestown, has received the appointment of cadet to West Point, for the first congressional district.

The Mayor of Montgomery has set apart the 28th inst. as a day of thanksgiving for mercy and for safety from the scourge.

In Opelika and the vicinity rains are badly needed. The prospects for large cotton receipts are not as favorable as those of last year.

Mrs. James H. Bryant, of Benton, cut her hair, which was 42 inches long, and had it sold for the benefit of her church and yellow fever sufferers.

Yellow fever has never visited Montgomery but four times. In 1853 there were 35 deaths; in 1854, 45 deaths; 1855, 30 deaths; in 1873, 105 deaths. Total, 215 deaths.

## DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED ALABAMIAN

Dr. Hunter Dickinson Farish, Director of the Department of Research of Colonial Williamsburg since 1937, died on January 16 at his home in Beatrice, Alabama. In spite of warnings from his physician a year ago, he had continued his work in his department until the thirty-first of last December when increasing ill health forced him to take his physician's advice and give up his work as Director of Research. His association with Colonial Williamsburg had not ended, however, since that organization had arranged for him to continue research, which he had already begun, when his health should permit.

Dr. Farish was born in Montgomery, Alabama, September 12, 1897. He attended Dallas Academy at Selma and Wilcox County High School at Camden, Alabama. His undergraduate work was taken at Princeton University and his graduate work at Harvard—A. M., 1926, Ph. D., 1936. After receiving his master's degree he was for several years Assistant Professor of History at Westminster College (Pennsylvania). From 1936 to 1937 he was a tutor and instructor at Harvard and at Radcliffe College. While associated with Colonial Williamsburg he was visiting professor at the College of William and Mary in 1939.

Dr. Farish was an enthusiastic and able scholar. His doctoral dissertation at Harvard was later published under the title, *The Circuit Rider Dismounts: A Social History of Southern Methodism, 1865 to 1900* (Richmond, 1938). As Director of Research of Colonial Williamsburg he originated and was the general editor of the *Colonial Williamsburg Historical Studies* (formerly *Williamsburg Restoration Historical Studies*). Three volumes of the series have been published: Hartwell, Blair and Chilton, *The Present State of Virginia and the College*, edited with an introduction by Hunter Dickinson Farish (Williamsburg, Virginia, 1940); Louis Morton, *Robert Carter of Nomini Hall* (Williamsburg, Virginia 1940); and *The Journal & Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian, 1773-1774*, edited with an introduction by Hunter Dickinson Farish (Williamsburg, Virginia, 1943). During the last few months he edited for publication the manuscript of the fourth of this series, Robert Beverley's *History and Present State of Virginia*, edited by Dr. Louis B. Wright of the Huntington Library. He also assisted in working out the plans for the organization of the

Institute of Early American History and Culture, which is sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg.

The death of Dr. Farish is a grievous loss to his many friends and will be keenly felt by his associates and all those interested in colonial American history.

On learning of Dr. Farish's death, Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, made the following statement:

Dr. Farish's work as Director of Research of Colonial Williamsburg brought him a place of eminence in the field of American history. He became Director just at the time when a change was being made from architectural research which had been so ably carried on in the early days of the restoration of Williamsburg by his predecessor, the late Harold R. Shurtleff, to general research in the field of early American history. Dr. Farish instituted and supervised the grants in aid to scholars working in the field of early American history which were made by Colonial Williamsburg prior to the war. He developed a nucleus of research associates here in Williamsburg to develop a research program. He originated and was the editor of the Colonial Williamsburg Historical Studies under which were published *The Present State of Virginia and the College*, *Robert Carter of Nomini Hall*, and *The Journal & Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian*. During the last few months he edited the manuscript of the fourth publication in this series, *Robert Beverley's History and Present State of Virginia*, prepared by Louis B. Wright of the Huntingdon Library.

Dr. Farish was of immeasurable assistance to me in working out the plans with Dr. Pomfret, President of the College of William and Mary, in the organization of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, which is sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg.

When late last year Dr. Farish told me that on the advice of his physician he would have to give up his work as Director of Research, I prevailed upon him to continue his association with Colonial Williamsburg to carry on research if and when his health permitted and he was happy to do so. We had, therefore, been



---

looking forward to a continuing relationship with Dr. Farish. His untimely death brings that to an end.

Colonial Williamsburg, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, and the entire field of early American history will feel keenly Dr. Farish's going. He has left behind him not only a memory but a monument in the form of his work and contribution to scholarship and knowledge which will be everlasting.

## FORT MORGAN IN THE CONFEDERACY

(In the Spring issue, 1944, of the *Alabama Historical Quarterly*, the biography of one of Alabama's most distinguished pioneered citizens, Jeremiah Austill and an additional article about Jeremiah's wife, Margaret Ervin Austill were reproduced. This issue of the Quarterly carries a first hand account of the part played by Fort Morgan in the Battle of Mobile in 1864, written by Hurieosco Austill, son of Jere Austill, a Lieutenant in the army at the time stationed at Fort Morgan. A future issue will carry Lieutenant Austill's account of his imprisonment in New Orleans. In the recollections of the young Confederate Lieutenant which will follow he states that he did not continue to keep his journal and saved the one he had written up to the surrender by ripping the "lining of a thick comfort mother had made me when I went to the wars and slipped this paper in it, and though the comfort was unravelled several times by the searchers it escaped detection and was taken thence after my arrival in Mobile." Hurieosco Austill was born February 16, 1841, in Mobile, where he died July 3, 1912. He was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1861 and immediately entered the Confederate Army. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 1st Alabama Battery of Artillery, held the commission through the war in that command. At the close of the war he took up the study of law in a private office in Mobile and was admitted to the bar in 1868, practiced his profession from that date until his death. He served in both Houses of the Alabama Legislature and one term as Chancellor of the Southern Division of Alabama. He was one of the organizers of the Mobile and West Alabama Railroad, of which he was President for a time and was also the promotor of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, of which he was President. In 1874 he was married to Aurora R. Ervin and three sons and three daughters were born of the union. His descendants are still living in Mobile in the old family home and it is through their co-operation that these several interesting articles have been printed in the Quarterly.)

### FORT MORGAN—AUGUST, 1864

When the State of Alabama seceded from the Government of the United States and became a sovereign power, the Governor raised a battalion of heavy artillery of six companies, to constitute a corps of the State army. About the time that the organization of this battalion was completed, Alabama entered into the new government of the Confederate States, and turned over her battalion of artillery to the Secretary of War. "The First Alabama Battalion of Artillery" was ordered to Fort Morgan, and has all the time since then been a part of the garrison of the outer defences of Mobile Bay. For three years the enemy have kept up a blockade of the entrance to this Bay, their vessels lying off the mouth of the main channel about six miles from this Fort, but

have never, until recently, made any attempt to capture the Forts protecting the Bay, so nothing of interest has occurred here during that time. Some time in the month of June, the ironclad ram "Tennessee", which was built on the Alabama River, came down the Bay with the intention of attacking the enemy's vessels blockading the Port. The enemy, who have always had a complete system of espyal on Mobile and its defences, were aware of this intention, and Admiral Farragut arrived off Sand Island with fifteen or twenty vessels just as the "Tennessee" came down. Admiral Buchanan, who commanded our little squadron, thought that the enemy were too strong for him to venture out so far to attack them, and resolved to remain under the guns of this Fort, and take advantage of any opportunity that might offer to attack the enemy when the chances for success were more favorable. No opportunity came, for the enemy's fleet, instead of becoming smaller, steadily increased.

About the third week in July, a turreted monitor, towed by an ocean steamer from the Eastward, made its appearance. Some persons began to think at this time that the enemy's intention was to strengthen his squadron sufficiently to attack the Forts, destroy our gunboats, and take possession of Mobile Bay, thus cutting off the communication of the Forts with the city. There was no great difference of opinion as to whether the wooden vessels, and even the ironclads, would be able to pass our guns. Some agreed that their boats of all kinds would be able to pass with but little damage; others maintained that their wooden boats at least would certainly be destroyed, if they had the temerity to attempt to run the gauntlet. Four days after the appearance of the first monitor, which joined the blockading squadron, two more with double terrets came through the Sound from New Orleans and joined her. They were light draft, and it was generally supposed they were two of the vessels built on the Mississippi River, and had come here especially to operate inside of the Bay. Though there was every indication of an attack now, still we were not all convinced that such event was very imminent, and failed to lay in a supply of such little conveniences as would add to our comfort during a siege. Tuesday, the second day of August, all our conjectures as to what the enemy's intentions were, were settled by their landing a force of infantry several thousand strong on the spit of Dauphin Island, West of Fort Gaines; they were brought through the Sound on transports. They immediately commenced an advance

upon Gaines, driving our skirmishers before them. The Fort was reinforced from Mobile, two companies of the First Alabama Battalion, commanded by Lieutenants John Battle and Evins; one company of youths commanded by Captain Price Williams, of Mobile, and some were sent down. The original garrison consisted of seven companies of the Twenty-first Regiment Alabama Volunteers, and was commanded by Col. Anderson. The garrison was now about seven hundred strong. On the evening of the fourth, another single turreted monitor was brought up from the Westward. On the morning of the fifth, the enemy ran by the Forts and entered the Bay. The passage of Farragut's Fleet by the Forts Morgan and Gaines.

Capt. Cory's company was stationed about one mile and a half above Fort Morgan at the rising of the sun on the morning of the fifth of August, which was Friday; our lookout came down from the battery that we garrisoned, and reported the whole fleet moving toward the monitor in the main channel. When we first observed the vessels, one of the single turreted monitor's was moving down the channel toward the Fort, firing an occasional shot as she drew near the fortification. Next came the Frigate "Hartford", Admiral Farragut's flagship; she was followed by two monitors, then came the "Brooklyn", followed by the fourth monitor, and then the "Richmond". The rest of their vessels were strung out in the rear, intervals of a hundred yards or more between each. Each of the frigates had one of the smaller gunboats hooked on her port side, to protect them from shots of the Fort; they numbered nineteen vessels in all. Each vessel opened as she came in range of the Fort, and the scene now became a sublime one. The Fort did not reply until the "Hartford" was in a mile of her guns, but all of her guns were soon brought into action, for the ships came boldly on, the monitors running close in, with the view, I presume, of getting under our guns, the wooden vessels bearing off half a mile, and more; when the first monitor got opposite the Fort, seven heavy guns constituting our "Water Battery", opened a concentrated fire upon her turret that she had never dreamed of. Still, she steamed on. No, she stops! She careens, her bottom appears! Down, down, down she goes to the bottom of the channel, carrying one hundred and fifty of her crew, confined within her iron ribs, to a watery grave. One wild yell from the Fort sounded her coronach, and then all guns were turned upon the "Hartford". Soon she too stopped, and all thought

she was disabled. Shot after shot went crashing through her sides; her boats were lowered, but not to save her own men, they pulled rapidly to the spot where the rippling waters still pointed out the grave of the "Tecumseh". They picked up a few men, and back to their ship. Small boats were taken up, and again she moved on, giving us shot for shot from her belching portholes. The scene was now beyond description—its grandeur must be described by more forcible pen than this. All of their ships were now opening their guns, and everything was so enveloped in smoke that little could be seen except their brilliant banners which still move on, despite the terrific fire leveled upon them above the clouds of smoke. One armed transport, the last in the rear, received a shot below her water line, and sunk on the opposite side of the channel. She was afterwards burnt by a small boat sent from the steamer "Morgan". The balance of their vessels succeeded in passing, and were soon beyond the range of our guns; Morgan was isolated!

### Fight of our Gunboats

The Iron Ram "Tennessee", and our three gunboats, "Morgan", "Gaines" and "Selma", had taken position rather behind Fort Morgan from the enemy, and about half a mile from the channel, when the enemy's ships were passing the Fort, they moved off to come in ahead of Farragut, and soon drew the fire of several of his ships. Our wooden boats commenced hauling off to the North and East, keeping a mile, perhaps less, from the enemy. The "Tennessee" bore down directly upon them, attempting to strike the "Hartford", in which she failed; but his guns fired right and left into them with great effect, and they soon made away from her. Many heavy missiles struck the "Tennessee" all over her sides, but rebounded harmlessly from her coat of mail. She was soon left master of the position, but Admiral Buchanan, her gallant commander, not satisfied with this success, rounded to and made pursuit. This was a most novel sight. One little ram pursuing seventeen ships, of which three were monitors. Farragut's Fleet soon distanced his slow pursuer, and anchored his vessels in the deep waters of Mobile Bay;—while the noble "Tennessee" is slowly following up her many enemies, let us return to the wooden gunboats.

As soon as the "Hartford" got beyond the range of the Fort guns, the gunboat that she had brought through, slipped her cables

and gave chase to the gunboats "Selma" and "Gaines", which has run up toward Navy Cove. The Yankee soon engaged our two boats, and after a short battle, captured the "Selma", commanded by Captain Murphy, and damaged the rams commanded by Captain Bennett; Captain Bennett ran toward the Fort and beached his boat half a mile from the wharf. Captain Harrison had already reached the Fort with the "Morgan" undamaged—he succeeded in running his vessel to Mobile that night. The crew of the "Gaines" ran to Mobile in their small boats that night. But hark! the booming of the guns in the middle of the Bay comes in quick succession across the waters. Let us see what occasions it. The enemy's vessels had anchored in a cluster, but now they are making way for a small boat, which is bearing down on their center. The Confederate Flag floats over this boat. Yes, it is the "Tennessee". Now her guns open upon the "Hartford", sending two shells through and through her cracking sides. Now she attempts to strike a frigate, but the superior speed of the enemy prevents the collision. Now she is in their midst, and her guns are hurling death and destruction in every direction, but for every gun *she* fires, one hundred shots strike her sides. Now the smoke envelopes her and she is out of sight. My God! She is gone! No, there she comes, she lives! She breathes! Like a thing of life, she is walking on the waters! Again they press around her, again she is hidden from sight, but the flashes of her guns may yet be seen! There she moves, the enemy give way; her flag no longer floats, its staff is gone! Her speed slackens, for her chimney is gone. She moves slowly, but her guns are silent. The enemy do not fire, but follow slowly on her track. How ominous this stillness — she stops! Now she floats upon the water like a thing of death. The enemy close around her, and the "Tennessee", with her brave old Admiral and his gallant crew are in their hands!

There are some events that I turn to with regret and chagrin, after recording the noble bearing of the "Tennessee", but it is necessary to give them a place here, that a comprehensive idea of the situation, and of the circumstances that lead to it, may be formed.

Fort Powell is an earth work erected on Grant's Island, protecting Grant's Pass. A channel about eight feet deep runs between the Sound and Mobile Bay, and of course is a position greatly coveted by the enemy. On the evening of the sixth, a

monitor fired a few shells into this work. That night, Col. Williams, who commanded the Fort with two companies of the Twentieth Alabama, telegraphed to Brig. Gen. Page that "The work was untenable", the General replied, if that was the case, to evacuate the Fort and save the men. About nine o'clock he blew up his magazine, and waded his men to Cedar Point, connecting with the mainland. Col. Williams was a gallant officer, and wouldn't misrepresent. The engineers had been at work many months on the battery, and now it has been found so weak, for some reason, that it is not tenable. Somebody is to blame.

We were in hopes that Fort Gaines would hold out a long time; it is a strong brick Fort, well supplied, and had a large garrison. We were deeply mortified last Sunday to perceive that there was a cessation of hostilities over there, and that Col. A. refused to communicate with General Page. On Monday, August 8, 1864, the garrison was unconditionally surrendered to Maj. Gen. Granger and Admiral Farragut. The enemy had not bombarded or assaulted the Fort! Comment is unnecessary. Let us dismiss the theme.

Yesterday, the ninth, the enemy landed several thousand infantry with transports at Navy Cove, and now Fort Morgan is completely invested. They fired some shot and shell into the Fort yesterday, doing but little damage; no casualties. This evening their skirmish line is little more than half a mile from the Fort. They were erecting batteries about a mile up the peninsula. Their vessels have been quiet today. We expect them to open fire from many points in the morning.

August 10th. I am detailed for picket tonight.

August 11th. 3 P.M. Night passed quietly. One Yankee scout fired at by sentinel. No firing this morning, but the enemy's fleet is drawing nearer this evening. They are building three batteries on the peninsula; one on the new Ridoubt, a mile and three quarters distant, one at Battery Bragg, one mile distant, and one still nearer, on a sand hill near the North beach. A demand for our surrender was made day before yesterday, by Admiral Farragut, and Maj. Gen. Granger conjointly, and, of course, were refused by Gen. Page. Their demand required an unconditional surrender of the Fort and its dependences, to avoid a useless

sacrifice of life, which they stated would ensue upon the opening of their guns. They will surround us now on all sides, and concentrate a terrific fire of heavy ordnance upon us. What the effect of these heavy missiles will be we cannot tell. I am apprehensive that the walls of the Fort must crumble in a few weeks. They were built when eight inch guns were the heaviest known. If they would assault us, it would be all we could ask. If they ever come in the ditch before our casemate guns are disabled, and loopholes closed by falling debris, we will rebuke them with slaughter—but they will never attempt it until the Fort is untenable. The garrison is small, four hundred and fifty for duty this morning, and we can't continue with their thousands if our walls are knocked down.

The spirit of men and officers is good, under the circumstances, and the garrison will make a determined resistance, if the attack comes off before we are disabled. All hands had to work building transverses in front of case mates. We live high now, a good many cows and hogs were driven in the walls when we were invested three days since, and we have fresh beef and pork every day. My cow and calf were browsing in the luxuriant grass in the ditch near me, happily unconscious of their impending doom. One hundred and sixty sharpshooters have been detailed to do the outpost duty, and to man the port holes of the curtains, in case of assault. They are commanded by Major Gee, assisted by four Lieutenants, Cousins, Hollonquist, Beer and myself. Ten of the lot are on duty outside every night. Our line runs round the foot of the Glacis. The enemy's sharpshooters came near enough this morning to fire several shots at persons on the wall, so it is probable we will have hot work in a day or two.

It rained yesterday, and again today; the enemy never stop work for the hardest showers. Their energy is indefatigable, and should grace a better cause.

August 12th. Sharpshooting commenced this morning. The enemy are firing at long range from the sand hills. They are still busy erecting their batteries and building traverses. The fleet has been quiet, except the "Tennessee", which fired two shots at the Fort. They have put another chimney on her, and she is now one of our most formidable enemies. Cousins and myself were fired on last night by a marine. On duty again tonight, August



14th. The "Tennessee", and one of the double turreted monitors opened on the Fort yesterday, but did little damage. Fire from the monitors was very accurate, many of her shells exploding in the Fort and on the ramparts. Three men were wounded last evening, by pieces of brick and shell. We were fired at all night, at intervals of twenty minutes. This morning after daylight, the vessels hauled off, but picket firing is still kept up. The "Tennessee" seems to be impregnable. Our ten inch shot, solid, broke into fragments on her sides and deck, doing no perceptible injury. If Admiral Buchanan had returned to the wharf after the enemy's fleet passed on the 5th, instead of pursuing them up the Bay, how different would have been the situation!

The monitors have just opened again. We were in hopes they would let the Sabbath pass quietly, but it seems such is not their intention. If we could only have twenty-four hours more of uninterrupted work, some of our case mates would be safe, as the traverses in front are nearly completed. The sharpshooters have been divided into five companies, one to each curtain. Oh, if we could only get them to attack us before our walls are battered down, what a glorious victory we would achieve.

August 15th. The last was a beautiful night. Scynthia ruled the heavens with mild splendor, her light checquered now and then by fleecy clouds floating on the bosom of the air, and the mysterious music of the gentle waves accorded well with the time. The force of nature was beautiful, but her loveliness was marred by the diabolical inventions of man. Shells were bursting in and around the Fort at intervals all night. Some from the monitors, and some from land batteries. One man was killed this morning, and several others seriously wounded. A fifteen inch shell entered one of the plank casemates and exploded in the midst of forty men; three were wounded, but not one killed. A wonderful escape. Their skirmishers are six hundred yards from the Fort, safely concealed in the sand hills, and send a continuous stream of bullets over the Fort. Our sharpshooters occupy the glaces, and reply slowly to the enemy's fire. Our flag was shot down last evening, which elicited loud cheers from their land forces, but they will find to their cost that our flag will be still higher advanced, though shot down many times. The two light draft monitors and several gun boats started up by the Bay this morning, perhaps to attack the upper defences of the city. I hope the batteries have been

strengthened sufficiently to resist them. Gen. Maury has had ample time since they commenced the siege of this place to make every preparation to give them a warm reception. We feel a little uneasy about the city. If the monitors can pass the obstructions, they will be apt to reach there.

August 16th. Mr. Farragut's "Water Company", as the men facetiously call the enemy's fleet, still remain quietly at anchorage in the Bay, except the monitor which fired at us last evening. She has almost demolished the North face of bastion four, her shells pass through the wall.

Granger's "Sand Crabs" are still busy, the song of the minny balls in and around the Fort never cease. They opened on us this evening rapidly from several other batteries, killing one man, and injuring the Northern face of bastion three. They are now quiet, and we are now concentrating our guns upon their works, preparatory to firing tonight.

We fired all of the guns last night up the peninsulas at intervals with some effect, it is thought, as their camp fires were soon extinguished, and all of their guns silenced. When we first fired, their sharpshooters replied vigorously, and thousands of balls struck the Fort, rendering the loading of heavy guns beyond us, but fortunately, no one was struck. We soon put a stop to that, though, by sending grape and along their lines.

There is some indication of demoralization among the men of the garrison. The impression that we are accomplishing nothing by holding the Fort, and that we will ultimately have to surrender is prevailing, and some say it is making a sacrifice of life in vain to hold out longer. The disgraceful surrender of Fort Gaines has had a bad effect, some of the cowards here think that it is unfair to make them fight here at the risk of life, when the garrison of Gaines was saved by capitulation. The majority of the men are willing to stand by their officers, who are all determined to be bold in their defence. Our position is indeed a very unsatisfactory one, but we are resolved, come what may, that our escutcheon shall not be tarnished.

Friday, August 19-64. Little of interest has transpired in the last three days; the enemy have fired from fifty to a hundred shots

at the Fort daily, and we have not replied. Our walls have sustained, and damage and casualties have been slight, one man mortally wounded last night while on post near the Light House. The enemy have completed a parallel across the peninsula, about six hundred yards from the Fort, and are mounting guns at each extremity. Two were mounted at the old hospital last night, and are ready to open on us in the morning. P. Bears and myself were on duty last night, and fired two shells from a Whitworth gun into the working party, causing them to scatter each time. We were not allowed to fire more. Our engineer says this is the first parallel of regular approaches to the Fort, and others agree with him. I do not think so, it is my impression that they will rely entirely upon their batteries; land and water, to reduce us by rendering the Fort untenable. As have remarked before, this fortification was erected when no such ordnance as it now brought to bear upon it was dreamed of, and the walls are not capable of resisting the hammering they are liable to be subjected to. Gen. Page is of this opinion, for he had 20,000 pounds of powder destroyed yesterday, and thinks of destroying more, for fear the magazine will be penetrated.

Why the General does not open upon the enemy working right under his guns and upon their vessels, gunboats, and transport, which frequently come within range, is something inexplicable. We have had frequent opportunities in the last few days to have fired upon their working parties, but he refuses to let us fire. For some time we were busy building traverses, and were willing to let them work, if they would be equally polite, but now we are ready, and our inactivity is demoralizing the men; besides, if we do not interrupt the enemy, they will concentrate a fire upon us in a few days that will dismount all of our guns in a short time, several are damaged now, and we ought to use them while it is possible.

Sunday, August 21st. The General has at last given his consent for us to use our guns, the reason assigned for his long refusal for us to do so, is that we were doing work which would prove more beneficial when we are subjected to a heavy fire, than that which the enemy might do in the meantime would prove deleterious. He thought that our fire upon Granger would draw such a heavy bombardment upon us from Admiral Farragut as to render work in the Fort extremely hazardous, if not altogether imprac-

licable. It is further asserted by those advocating the policy he has pursued, that our fire would not have impeded the progress of the "Sand Crabs" sufficiently to have compensated for our loss of time in erecting traverses for the protection of the garrison. Perhaps this policy has been a wise one, but it does seem to me we should have offered more resistance to the enemy before he came so near and entrenched. He has attained a position today in less than three hundred yards from us, and we will not be able to dislodge them.

The General trusts the system to be pursued in firing entirely to the Captains. It seems he does not wholly approve of firing yet, and has only given way to the pressure of general feeling. Their working parties were driven from their positions several times today, but I am afraid our firing tonight will not be accurate enough to impede them much. They are running a parallel tonight, that some of our heavy guns on the ramparts cannot reach. Still, they can all fire up the peninsula to their encampment, which is situated about two miles from the Fort.

The enemy have been almost silent today, replying but seldom to our guns, which perplexes us some. They have received reinforcements of infantry today, and some are apprehensive of an assault. I don't think they have the temerity to make such an attack. Besides, there is no necessity for their running a risk of meeting with a regular repulse or heavy slaughter, when they can take it at less cost, especially as there is no occasion for slaughter on their part. I say they can take the Fort; it is universally admitted, now that our position is very weak, and must inevitably fall, and some think at no distant day. Their sharpshooters are close tonight, enough to fire accurately. One of our men was shot this evening, and badly hurt. Our casualties will increase from now on. The engineers think they will undermine our Glacis wall and block it up, then a breach in our wall follows in a short time. A scoundrel deserted last night, carrying the enemy information as to the effect of their shots, the position of our guns, weakness of our forces, etc. We are extremely mortified, that affairs have reached such an unsatisfactory state. Some of us have been here three years, often regretting that we had no opportunity to share the laurels of our brave brothers elsewhere, and now we are at last so unfortunately situated that our flag is not only in imminent danger of being lowered, but we are being taken prisoners—horri-

ble thought. We have not heard from the outside world for fifteen days, but we could bear every privation to save the Fort. Come what may, we will hold out as long as possible. All of the officers of our Battalion are sleeping in one plank casemate, it is rather crowded, but perhaps that is well, for someone is always talking, and thus we drive melancholy and low spirits from us. We sleep very little. It is surprising how little, when our duty is considered. Excitement keeps us up. I have not slept more than two hours in the last twenty-four, and am now writing late; expect to be on duty at daylight, but nature will give way unless aided by sleep, her "Sweet restorer that knits up the raveled sleeve of care", so au revoir.

Monday, 6 P.M. The enemy opened a most terrific bombardment at daylight this morning, from land and water, which they have kept up without a moment's cessation. Though I have always thought this Fort could not sustain a continuous and heavy fire, I had no idea it would be as much affected as it is. It is already in a most dilapidated condition; many guns dismounted, and the walls much damaged. A few days, perhaps even hours of such fire, will render it untenable. The shells of the enemy contain incendiary composition, which has set fire to the citadel several times, but it has, by prompt exertion, been successfully combatted. Several shells exploded in the Q. M. Department, and set fire to the clothing, most of which has been condemned. Gen. Page, though exposing himself recklessly several times, ordered men and officers to seek the securest places and protect themselves as well as possible. Casualties have been remarkably light so far, but if the ramparts give way, as some apprehend will be the case before many hours, the mortality will be very great. Lieutenant Upton, of the Tennessee Battalion, went up to the ramparts some time this morning with a detachment to fire a few shots at the single turreted monitor which was very close, and was playing havoc with her fifteen inch shells, and succeeded in firing one shot. While the detachment was loading the gun, a shell dismounted it and injured every man, more or less.

I was on duty during the forenoon, on the counterscarp wall with the S. S., and ran several narrow escapes, but was not much hurt. Once while carrying a relief out through the ditch, I heard a mortar shell whistling overhead, and on looking up, discovered it falling directly upon us. I just had time to call "Look Out!"

and jumped from the spot, when the shell fell and exploded, stunning me a little, and enveloping us in smoke. When it cleared away, I was happy to find none of us were killed, but badly frightened. A piece of shell disarmed me by cutting my sword belt, thus dropping my weapon upon the ground. My knee was slightly injured, but soon got over it. The "Sand Crabs" are working up this side of the old Hospital with their parallel. Now a hundred yards from the Glacis, and I don't think they have been nearer though there were rumors among the men this evening that they have tunneled under the Glacis and are now working in the Western Sally Port. This silly rumor has demoralized the men very much—they dislike the idea of being blown up exceedingly. I apprehend some difficulty tonight. The main point to be guarded is just over this position way, and the men may not like the vicinity. There is a good deal of mysterious whispering in the casemate around me, which smacks of surrender, but we shall see. I have just time to eat a hasty supper and then for the "Outer Walls". Shells are falling thick and **heavy**.

On board Ocean Steamer "Tennessee" off Sand Island, Tuesday, 23rd, 7 P.M.

May we never be called on again to go through the humiliating ordeal that we did at two P.M. this day! The Fort was surrendered at that hour, and the officers of the garrison were immediately put on this steamer to be sent to New Orleans. The men were put on a steamboat which left for the same destination some hours since. Something delayed us until half an hour ago. I can never forget my feelings when I saw the flag which has floated above us for so long, hauled down, and that of the United States, emblem of tyranny, run up. Men shed tears at the sight. When Lieutenant Beers and I went on duty last night, we had some trouble placing men, twenty in number, at their posts, as all were disposed to dodge the numerous mortar and parrot shells that fell every few minutes. Finally, all were posted. Beers took command of the left wing, and I the right. The enemy kept up a continuous bombardment till about nine o'clock, when their fire slackened. From that time until ..... they fired mortars about every three minutes. At twelve some of the men directed my attention to smoke, which seemed to rise from the citadel. We observed that it was on fire again, for soon volumes of smoke rose, and we could hear the men inside making efforts to subdue the

fire, but their work was in vain, for soon a blast of flame burst through the roof and leaped many feet in the air. The enemy immediately perceived that their incendiary missiles had accomplished the nefarious design for which they were intended, and welcomed their success by yelling like demons. Immediately they opened upon us with all their guns, and parrot and mortar shells were shrieking through the air from all directions, converging upon the doomed Fort. The scene became grand beyond description. The fire increased rapidly, and soon enveloped the whole citadel. Mortar shells fired with great accuracy frequently fell in the flames and exploding would send a column of flame and coals many feet in the air. Some times six and eight mortar shells would be in the air at the same time, going up so high that their burning were hardly distinguishable from the stars. Then their curved trajectories would all converge upon it, and down, down they would come, making night hideous with their hissing and loud explosions. The peninsula was so hit by the fire that I could see the Yankees who had been ditching a hundred yards from us, now resting on their spades, idle spectators. The heat was so great that the powder in the magazines was in some danger of being ignited, and parties were put to work to destroy it, which they succeeded in doing in a few hours, excepting 5,000 pounds. About two o'clock I discovered the enemy putting a gun in position at the end of the parallel, and went in the Fort to report the fact to Gen. Page, and to request him to fire on them. The guns were all disabled, most of them had already been dismounted by the enemy, and the General had issued orders to have them all spiked. I found the Captains assembling in the General's office to attend a council of war, and became satisfied that a surrender would be the consequence, and had I not been on duty, would have left immediately. I could have made my escape by wading round their pickets. I went back to my post and remained until called in after daylight. The enemy kept up the bombardment all night. About four o'clock in the morning, two men walked boldly up to the Glacis, supposing, I presume, that our sharpshooters had been withdrawn that night, as there had been no firing from small arms, but they were soon convinced that they had made a mistake, for taking a rifle myself, and directing three others to get ready, I waited until they halted, and then fired upon them, killing one and wounding the other. Our fire drew that of their sharpshooters and parrots immediately, and from that time until daylight, we had hot war. At daylight, Gen. Page sent a flag of truce to nego-

tiate, and at two o'clock, we marched out and surrender to Major General Granger and Admiral Farragut.

The sun is now setting, and we can just see the battle scarred ramparts of Fort Morgan flitting from our view. Many days will pass before we see her again, I am afraid, but I sincerely hope that we will soon be exchanged and confronting the foes of our country on a fairer field.

Mississippi River, Wednesday 6 P.M. We entered the S. W. Pass about sunup this morning, and after a short halt at the quarantine station, continued up the river. About twelve o'clock we passed between Forts St. Philip and Jackson. The Forts were bristling with heavy guns, three fifteen inch guns on St. Philip. They are garrisoned by negro troops. We are now in sight of the Crescent City, and will go on land. Our voyage has been pleasant. Kindly treated by Cap. Gero.

Castle Connor, N. O., Thursday, 8 A.M. At dark last evening we anchored off foot of Canal Street, and were landed.



## STEAMBOAT DAYS ON THE ALABAMA RIVER

*By Nan Grey Davis, Theodore, Alabama*

(This article on the river transportation in the olden days was written as a thesis at the University of Alabama and was first published in the *Alabama School Journal*, October-November, 1944. As one of the purposes of the Quarterly is to disseminate information about the State from its earliest period to the present time and realizing that the readers of this Quarterly may not have seen the article in the *School Journal*, it gives the Editor much pleasure to reproduce it here.)

### LANDINGS ON THE ALABAMA RIVER

No history of steamboats would be complete without calling to mind some of the more important landings.

Claiborne was one of the most historic for here occurred many incidents connected with Alabama's early history. Claiborne Bluff was Weatherford's Bluff by land grant from the U. S. government. Some where around the mouth of Randon's Creek and Dale's Ferry occurred the famous Canoe Fight. At Claiborne stood a fort, Fort Claiborne. It was to this fort Weatherford was brought after his surrender in 1814. Since it was so near Fort Mims the authorities thought best for him to leave. The commandant supplied him with a horse and Red Eagle left Alabama, having gone to Jackson's home, the Hermitage, near Nashville where he spent about a year.

At Claiborne also there was a town of about five thousand inhabitants, but yellow fever and distance from the Gulf caused it to decline. "In the cemetery at old Fort Claiborne lie buried many distinguished men, among them James Delett, lawyer and statesman. The home in which he resided, built more than one hundred years ago, is still standing in perfect repair."<sup>1</sup>

In 1825 the Marquis de la Fayette came to Claiborne where he laid the cornerstone of the third Masonic Lodge in Alabama. Years later the lodge building was re-erected at Perdue Hill, two miles east of Claiborne; and the building, furnished with its original furniture still stands in good repair.

---

<sup>1</sup>"Alabama: A Social and Economic History of the State".

Claiborne Landing had the highest bluff between Mobile and Montgomery. Originally, there were three hundred sixty-five steps leading from the river's brink to the top of the bluff. Maiden hair fern and wild hydrangeas, as well as a variety of trees and shrubs grew in tropic profusion on the banks.

Not far above Claiborne was Johnson's Woodyard where the boats often spent hours loading the fat pine wood, stacked in cords, for its use. Often they took on enough wood on the up-trip to last them the round-trip to Selma or Montgomery. This was one of the principal woodyards on the river.

Bell's Landing, named for an early settler, was once prominent. During the 1880's and 1890's it was owned and operated by H. H. Hybart and Nathan G. Davis. After Mr. Hybart's death, Mr. Davis became owner and operator. This was said to be the second highest bluff on the Alabama. Here, as at Claiborne, a long flight of steps led from the river to the top of the bluff. By the steps was the cotton slide by which cotton was lowered to the boat. Also on the stanchions on each side of the slide there was an iron railway rail on which the wheels of the freight car turned. This car was used to lower and bring the cargo, deposited by the boat, up to the warehouse. Often elderly or sick people too feeble to climb the steps rode up on the car.

A large cotton yard and warehouse were maintained by the operator for accommodation for planters to deposit their cotton to be shipped on the boat to Mobile. In the autumn, cotton was brought to Bell's Landing from all the neighborhoods lying in a radius of fifteen or twenty miles—Pineville, Buena Vista, Pine Apple, and others.

Not only did the planters ship their cotton by boat, but they also received their provisions and dry goods from Mobile.

There were two landings for Camden, one above Moore's Landing about eight miles and one farther away below. Traveling salesmen—drummers as they were called in those days—could get off at one landing, go sell their goods in Camden and catch the same boat at the next landing.

Cahaba, the first capital of Alabama, located where the Ca-

haba empties into the Alabama was once a noted landing. It still contains much of historic interest and a visit to it will repay any student of Alabama's first capital.

King's Landing, on the right between Cahaba and Selma, was once the home of W. R. King, Alabama's only vice-president of the United States. King was buried in a vault on his plantation. Many years later most of the family having moved away, the relatives in Selma wanted his remains moved to that place. As some at the old home objected, those in town waited till those at home were away. Then they broke into the vault, removed and hid the coffin which seemingly was metallic. Not knowing where the body was, those at the plantation finally consented to the removal of the vault to Selma. That was done, the coffin placed in it, and today it can be seen about the center of the Selma cemetery, near the grave of Senator Morgan.

Formerly, Selma was Moore's Bluff and here was located the largest Confederate Arsenal which had been moved from Mt. Vernon near Mobile. Here were manufactured the cannon used on many battle fields; here also were built the Tennessee and other vessels which participated in the Battle of Mobile Bay in 1864. What is called Arsenal Place is now settled and is west of Broad Street.

Montgomery, too, was a landing, for it was here the boats from Mobile usually terminated their journey. Of course, it is an historic city, the Cradle of the Confederacy, where stands the first "White House" of that government, and the Capitol of our state.

Many other landings might be mentioned—Peach Tree, Gainestown, Choctaw Bluff, etc.—but those already mentioned were typical and most interesting historically. In many cases only a slight trace of what once was remains.

Source: Material furnished by Rev. J. M. Glenn,  
Midway, Alabama, August, 1940.

After about 1907, many younger pilots came on; namely, Bedford F. Slaughter, Torrey Slaughter, Clifford Hopper (deceased), Crawford M. Jackson (deceased), Simon Peter Gray, Freemont Thrower, Thomas M. Mobley, H. K. (Buck) Benson.

All of these pilots, after the Alabama River business played out, came with the Warrior Barge Lines when the Warrior was opened in 1915.

The pilots were the most important and highest salaried men on the boats since they had to know every inch of the river by night as well as by day. In the 90's and early 1900's there were no electric search lights; therefore boat travel at night required skill. When a young man wished to become a pilot, he "cubbed" with the experienced pilot to get his training.

From: Interview with Capt. S. P. Gray, July 15, 1940.

\*\*\*\*\*

For about forty years the two men most prominent in steamboating were Captain John Quill and Captain Owen Finnegan, both Irishmen and each the rival of the other. Since there was keen competition between them and their boats, the cost of steamboat travel and transportation was kept at a minimum. The fare per passenger from Mobile to Montgomery was as low as five dollars; often the round-trip was only seven dollars and fifty cents. Ministers of the Gospel were never charged passage.

People in the country were entirely dependent on the boats for ice which was brought either from Mobile or Selma. The one-hundred pound blocks of ice were packed in pine sawdust in big burlap bags. Of course, by the time the boat reached landings along the river, much of the ice had melted; and when a boat got stuck in a sandbar and remained several days, the lump of ice became smaller and smaller until may be when the sack was finally opened, there would be a piece about the size of a human head or maybe there would be no ice at all.

Naturally, negroes traveled on the boats, too. Their cabin was right back of the ladies' cabin and was opened into by two entrances, one on each side. Their cabin was small, but furnished very neatly. After meals had been served to the white people, the same tables were prepared for the negro passengers who were served by the same waiters, "cabin boys", as they were called. The negroes conducted themselves with decorum and never caused any trouble on the boat.

The steamboats served efficiently in handling the freight and passenger traffic on our rivers at the time when life was less strenuous and when great speed in transportation was not necessary. Nevertheless, they played their part in the development of our great state.

From: Interview with Dr. W. L. Abernathy,  
Flomaton, Alabama, August, 1940.

\*\*\*\*\*

## REMINISCENCE OF STEAMBOAT DAYS ON THE ALABAMA

### Part I

My childhood home on the Alabama river stood on the top of a high bluff some distance back from our landing. From the back porch upstairs we could see the boat at a certain bend in the river several miles away, and for many minutes before the boat arrived at the landing, we could hear her "seaping". From the warehouse to the river there were one hundred and eighty-five steps; of course these were used by those who went down to the boat and came up from it. A cotton slide along the steps also led down to the water's edge, and was used for lowering cotton to the boat.

From Mobile two boats, the "Nettie Quill" and the "City of Mobile", came each week. The "Nettie Quill" usually went to Selma and the "City of Mobile" to Montgomery. They had very regular schedules; but often during the busy seasons the boats would come sometimes several hours, or even a day, late. In normal times the trip from Mobile to Montgomery was made in six or seven days. Since our landing was almost midway between Selma and Mobile, the trip from our home was made to either place in about twenty-four hours.

In those days when there were no railways nearby, the freight and passenger traffic were both carried on by boat; therefore since my father operated a store, the landing, the warehouse, and was rather kind-hearted too, numbers of people made a convenience

of our home as a place to wait for the boats. During cotton season when the river was low, the boat would get stuck on a sandbar in hearing distance of our house and stay there for three or four days; consequently, the passengers would remain with us that length of time, for they never knew what time the boat might come. Many peculiar people came to our house to wait and many laughable incidents happened in connection with those who did come.

Of the two boats the "Nettie" was better for winter traffic on account of its smaller cabin which could be more easily heated; the "City" for summer traffic since it was more open and airy and had larger space and wider guards where passengers might sit to enjoy the breeze. For the benefit of those who have never traveled on the boat nor seen one, perhaps some description is necessary. There were three decks arranged in tiers, each deck being several feet narrower than the one below it. On the lowest, the wood necessary for the fire, all freight, livestock and deckhands were carried; therefore when rain came, large tarpaulins had to be spread over the freight to protect and keep it dry. As there were no sleeping quarters for the deckhands they had to get their rest as best they could, either by lying on sacks or by sitting propped up against the freight. There was only one shift of hands; hence, all the rest or sleep they got was caught between landings.

The negroes were "bossed" by a mate who was an adept in the use of profane language, but he usually poured forth his profanity most vehemently at night when the ladies were not on deck and were supposed to be asleep.

A broad stairway led from the lowest deck to the second one. There was a large spacious place in front and on the outside of the cabin in which the ladies' trunks were stored. In the remaining room, comfortable chairs were placed for use by the passengers and crew. On either side there were doors leading into the cabin with its long line of staterooms on both sides. Each room had two doors—one opening into the guards and the other into the cabin. The dining tables were arranged down the middle of the men's and women's cabins which were separated from each other at night by portiers tightly drawn. However, in daytime, the curtains were pulled back and the two cabins were thrown into one. The rooms were rather small but comfortable, and afforded ample space for

two people. The beds which were built into the wall were placed about three feet apart, one above the other.

On one side of the men's cabin the captain had his office; on the other side the bartender kept his bar over which whiskey, all kinds of liquors, and fruits were sold, not only to the passengers, but also to customers along at the landings. An intoxicated man on the boat was no uncommon sight.

The third deck was called the "texas". Why, I do not know, but it contained the sleeping quarters of the officers and, as I have been informed later, a poker room. The pilot house, surmounted on the last deck was enclosed in glass so that the pilot could look in all directions. He knew marvelously well every turn and bend in the river, and had some landmark by which he knew every landing. He knew too, all the shallow places and could always steer the boat in the channel. To us children, a visit to the pilot house was the crowning glory of the trip, and there was always a wonder to me how the pilot could control the boat from way up there simply by turning the small wheel.

In the days of my childhood, I thought the "Nettie Quill" and the "City of Mobile" were veritable floating palaces; but as I recall them now in contrast with the sure enough floating palaces of the Hudson river, I realize that they were not nearly so wonderful as my childhood mind pictured them.

## Part II

At Mardi Gras season people would come from miles around to catch the boat to go to Mobile for the celebration. Some would go even if they knew they would have to do without food to get the money to make the trip; others would even leave sick children at home, so important was the trip to them. Consequently, the boat at Mardi Gras time was always crowded. How I happened to go to Mardi Gras one time I do not know, for my parents never liked for me to travel when the boat was crowded. Four or five of us were packed in one stateroom ordinarily meant for two; but as I was a child, not much space was left for me. Since all the rooms in the ladies' cabin had been filled up, several rooms in the men's cabin had to be used for the women, too, while the men sat up. At that time I thought that was a terrible hardship on the men.

but as I look back now, I believe most of them were enjoying so much their dram together that they really did not know whether they were sitting up or lying down.

As the boat passed down the river, there were crowds at every landing. Some people were there to go to Mobile and others were down to see their friends off. I can hear now the mate as he shouted to the deckhands to make ready to tie the boat when a landing was reached. The negro would run out on the end of a wide gangplank twenty or thirty feet long and two or three inches thick. The plank sprang up and down like a good springboard, and while the boat was still several feet from the bank the deckhand would give a mighty leap, sink down in the mud, but never stop until he reached a tree around which he would wrap the rope he carried off with him. Every landing, practically, had to be approached in the same manner, and each one contributed its quota to the already overcrowded boat.

I was particularly impressed by the crowd which came on at one small wharf for there was one whole family. The father came on first, bearing in his arms his youngest offspring, a little tow-headed boy. Next came the mother bringing sissy, a timid little blue-eyed lass with her fingers sticking in her mouth. Her hair was braided in two little pig tails tied together with a big red ribbon bow. Last came the big brother with a market-basket in one hand and little Jake holding him by the other. Jake was a picturesque little creature whose trousers looked like gun cases because they were so tight, and his little coat recalls to my mind now a miniature Icabod Crane. Hardly had the proud mother taken her seat in the cabin, when the baby gave a cough and a whoop. Consternation reigned supreme. All the other mothers gave one another knowing looks, and in a few minutes there was a complete exodus from the cabin. From that time on, as far as possible, the children were kept away from the whooping-cough victim. Nevertheless, the hot stuffy and poorly ventilated cabin furnished an excellent place for the germs to multiply. No wonder many mothers went home with children doomed to have the dreaded child disease.

When mealtime came, there were enough passengers to fill the tables twice; therefore, those who waited for the second tables usually did not get as much to eat as they wished. The meals were



extremely appetizing to me then. I have never tasted any rolls like those, nor have I ever seen such butter. I liked to see breakfast come so I could get some of the hash which probably now I should not have the heart to touch. The coffee and the steak seemed to me the best on earth. I hated to see a drop of my coffee spilled, but most every time I would get my cup full, the boat would lunge and half of my coffee would spill in the saucer. Each meal had some particular dish of which I was especially fond; hence, my stay on the boat was usually too short to satisfy me. When the "Nettie" steamed into Mobile on this Mardi Gras occasion, the crowd she carried was certainly a heterogeneous one.

The two days of Mardi Gras passed quickly and most of the original crowd, and some extra ones, too, appeared for the return trip. Much shopping had been done as was evident from the many packages of various sizes and shapes. All the children carried balloons, toys, and whistles which almost drove the ladies frantic, for of course all of us blew the whistles in unison at times and then each took his turn at blowing his whistle alone. It was amid such pandemonium as this that the boat began its return voyage.

Usually the Tombigbee and the Alabama river boats left Mobile at the same time. Both, loaded with freight and passengers, would race to the confluence of the two rivers. The lower decks of both boats would be only four or five inches above water, when ordinarily, they must have been at least a foot or more. Each boat was going as rapidly as it could and sometimes the two came so near together that the hulks were almost touching. As the people, excited by the race, ran from one side to the other, the boat careened first one way and then the other. I was always glad when the boats came to the place where each took her separate way.

After the race was over, nothing else of unusual interest happened as we steamed slowly up the river and deposited the tired but happy passengers at their respective landings.

### PART III

Really the most interesting boat season of the year was the autumn when the cotton, brought to our landing from a radius of twenty miles or more, was hauled down on large four-mule wagons. Often the wagons traveled all night, as well as all day,

in order to make connection with the boats. At times, there would be as many as five or six hundred bales of cotton on the yard at once, and most of it was usually shipped by the down boat on Sunday.

It was a great time when the boat landed Sunday morning. The poor deckhands, singing only as negroes of that day could sing, rolled cotton from early morning till late afternoon, for the boat often stayed at our landing for hours at a time during the rush or cotton season. Two deckhands usually rolled a bale of cotton together, each carrying a strong iron hook with a stout piece of wood placed horizontally across its top. With the hook they controlled the direction of the cotton bale. When they would get the bale to the slide, they would give it a shove and down it would go to the boat. After the slide was used a little while each fall, it became almost as slick as glass. Many times a deckhand would get started to sliding with the cotton, and then I would scream for fear he would go down the slide to where the solid woodwork stopped and only poles, placed a foot or more apart, furnished the rest of the way to the boat. Underneath this open part of the slide there was a deep abyss; so of course, had the deckhand gone down the poles, he would have gone through to certain death.

By the time the boat was ready to leave our landing, the deck would be loaded to the guards with cotton, and often the barge which was attached to the side of the boat, would be filled almost to its capacity, also. My heart leapt for joy when the big bell rang to take in the gangplank and the little bell went ting-a-ling as a signal for the boat to back out and pursue her course down the river.

#### Part IV

Those steamboat days were good old days. But time and modern inventions have wrought great changes! The boat now is too slow to keep pace with the times. People no longer have spare hours to give to the more leisurely manner of travel. All up and down the river, the places where the landings used to be are overgrown, and at ours, Bell's Landing, the old cotton slide and the steps, once trod by countless passengers, have fallen into decay. Now, the boats do not even stop at what was once the busiest of the landings on the river.

## THE PLACE OF THE MUSEUM IN THE LIFE OF AMERICA

*By Peter A. Brannon*

(Peter A. Brannon, Military Archivist in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History has for many years had a deep interest in all phases of Alabama history and has been for thirty-five years connected with the Department. He edited for a number of years a bulletin dealing with our Indian life, *Arrow Points* and has also written on other subjects, contributing a Sunday article to the Montgomery Advertiser, *Through the Years*. On account of lacking sufficient space in the Quarterly for a more extended account of museums in Alabama Mr. Brannon could not give an account of the fine objects in the historical museum of this Department. Neither could he give an account of the museum of the First White House of the Confederacy, the Museum of Fine Arts in Montgomery, nor the proposed museums in Birmingham and in Mobile.)

The Public Museum is not an ancient institution. Lewis Mumford, in his book "The Golden Day", says: "The Eighteenth Century had in its own phase of sterility converted the curio cabinet of the country house and the loot heap of the ruling dynasty into a public museum".

America made some contribution to this conversion through the genius of Charles Wilson Peale, a Philadelphia artist, friend of Franklin and Jefferson. He was the first to substitute sculpture for hair-stuffing as a basis for the skins of birds and animals to simulate the specimen's environment with painted backgrounds, to exhibit insects under microscopes; the first, indeed, to systematize his items in an educational arrangement, and to set up courses of lectures to expound their illustrative value. He spared no pains to cultivate good will. He gave his private (and personal) museum a quasi-public status by organizing a distinguished "Board of Visitors", and installed his collections in Independence Hall. The idea was soon followed in New York City, New Haven, Boston, Albany, Baltimore, the leading cities of the day, and he saw other cultural beginnings along that line during his lifetime. Naturalists like Alexander Wilson profited by studying specimens in these museums. Artists were inspired to greater efforts through these comparisons. By the example of this modest beginning, available American collections gravitated to colleges and public institutions, and became of use in teaching and research.

Unless orderly arranged, with artistic expression or chronological thought, museums have no particular teaching value, which is the modern concept of what a museum should be used for. It must be an educational institution, be it an art, science, historical or industrial museum. Even the most up-to-date business firms are coming around to the theory of museum presentation. Museums have libraries, and the larger libraries have at least one or two display cases, but it would be better to separate the two efforts as do our more progressive historical societies and State controlled cultural groups.

Recognized as one of the foremost, if not the leading, teaching museums of the day is the Rochester, New York, Museum of Arts and Sciences, developed by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, founder of and, until recent months, its Director. He was the first to effectively dramatize his displays. Period rooms and a vigorous originality, as well as a discriminating sense of the significant, make that institution an American model.

The successful museums must have a living appeal that stimulates the imagination and stirs the intellect. Museums that attract visitors—and financial support—must discover and use the simplest principle that a good showman uses; but the displayed material must be so manipulated as to serve a useful end. An active institution presents values that attract youth as well as maturity. The visitor must be thrilled with what he sees. He must be impressed sufficiently with the feeling and thought that he is a part of the great drama of life. He should be made to imagine his personal participation in that past as pictured, and that he might have been one of the actors.

Sometimes it is best not to tell everything, but to provide there in the display the opportunity to get the joy of discovery. When the artistry of the dramatist is employed, then the museum is successful.

A museum is not a repository of dead things. A mummy is a curious item. A piece of period furniture is not always pretty, even though it shows the handwork of an artisan. Modern museums, particularly historical museums, teach by transmitting lessons of the dead past to make an appreciation of the living present. Proper labels are of utmost importance, for they explain the sig-

nificance of the exhibit. A living museum must use charts, graphs, maps, pictures, literal illustrations to more properly engross attention; these with few, not massed piles of actual display material. The housing cabinets must be good to look at as well as the items inside them.

### Present Trends

Today whole towns are set aside as museums, witness Salem, Massachusetts, of 1630 as restored in Forest River Park at the present town of the name. Concord, Massachusetts, where on April 19, 1775 was fired "that shot heard around the world" is another town dedicated as a living museum of history. The Wayside Inn, a few miles north of Boston, is a typical pioneer illustration of the culture of the day just prior to the American Revolution. In Ford's Dearborn Village in Michigan is the richest collection of Americana in the world. Here is art, industry, science, and history, collected with no thought as to cost, to present the "picture", and it is all under one roof insofar as material exhibits are to be considered.

Throughout the United States are restored homes, Indian towns, millsites, and other phases of the life of the people who came, acted, and passed on before our day. The Otis house in Maine; Mount Vernon and much of old Williamsburg in Virginia; Fort Ticonderoga, New York; Moundville, Alabama; Lincoln's Log Cabin in Kentucky; the Hermitage, near Nashville, in Tennessee; Magnolia Gardens in South Carolina; Independence Hall in Philadelphia; the Stephen Foster home in Bardstown, Kentucky, are a few of the currently titled "living museums". These memorialize the past, picture life as it was, and illustrate the beauty of the present (as Magnolia and Bellingrath Gardens), and they demonstrate cultural progress and architectural development by comparison.

We have restored the pueblos of the Southwest. We have set aside as National Forests areas of the Redwoods of California and the Pacific Coast. We have made the Natural Bridge a shrine, largely because George Washington is said to have carved his name high up on the wall. Nine hundred acres, known as the Appomattox Surrender Ground, has been set aside as a National Monument. The New York Central and the New York, New

Haven and Hartford railroads have set aside space in the Grand Central Terminal station as a Transportation Museum of prints, pictures, tickets, etc.

Obviously, few of these are "public" museums in the sense of being free, for most of them must be maintained, but they are open and available at a modest admission fee, thus are far more attractive than the average free institution. Even the great museums of America, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Field Museum, the Cincinnati Public Museum, are corporations maintained by memberships, endowments, grants, or foundations (the Carnegie in Pittsburgh for example), making educational and cultural opportunities available to the less fortunate by those who have prospered and seek in such manner to make a contribution looking to the betterment of the American public.

It might be said that the Mellon Art Gallery in Washington is an example of personal egotistical aggrandizement, but even so, many profit now whereas if these things had been sold to the rich, few would have enjoyed them.

The initial example of all in America, the Smithsonian Institution (embodying the National Museum, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Gallery, and allied groups) is really a memorial founded with a few thousand Dollars (\$515,000.) left by the will of John Smithson, an Englishman, to the United States of America to establish a fund "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men". Mr. Smithson had in mind something on the order of the British Museum, that greatest of all institutions of learning up to his time. Our Smithsonian Institution, founded by Act of Congress in 1846, has well met the challenge to us made by the donor. While perhaps not comparable in its exhibits of classified items in institutions such as the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, it has for 100 years conducted explorations throughout the world, made investigations of various and sundry characters, and done research in many subjects. Many of America's learned men have been members of the staff of the Smithsonian, although at all times being more poorly paid than if they had labored for the privately chartered museums.

Dr. Spencer F. Baird, Dr. William H. Holmes, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Dr. Alix Hrdlska, Dr. Albert S. Gatschet, Dr. Cyrus

Thomas, Dr. Frederick Hodge, Dr. J. Owen Dorsey, Dr. Otis Mason, Dr. Walter Hough, Dr. Walter Fewkes, Dr. John R. Swanton, are just a few of the men of that group whose names are recorded high up on that scroll which will preserve for posterity the deeds of America's famous in the arts, sciences, history, and fields of cultural research. To those who would appreciate the museum more, let me recommend a series of volumes by the Esto Publishing Company titled "Enjoy your Museum". These volumes cover every phase of the activities of the history and art museums, and our scientific institutions all issue guides, handbooks, bulletins and periodicals to excite interest. They can be acquired at small cost.

Practically all present day museums have auditoriums, and encourage public gatherings, thus seeking visitors, hoping to teach the more. The American Association of Museums, meeting periodically throughout the Country, is an organization which seeks to bring together museum workers that they may by contact with each other develop broader opportunities for the whole public through the experiences of local groups. Be they ever so small and modest in their ambitions, every local museum should affiliate with the National Association, and members of their staffs should attend these meetings.

In conclusion, let me read you excerpts from a report made recently for the Metropolitan:

#### METROPOLITAN ANNOUNCES POST-WAR BUILDING PROGRAM.

New plans for a \$10,000,000 Diamond Jubilee building program, to make the Metropolitan Museum of Art a "true people's museum, free and informal," were announced recently by William Church Osborn, president of the Museum.

Projected in connection with the Metropolitan's seventy-fifth anniversary, in February, 1947, the reconstruction and expansion program consolidates the proposed new building of the Whitney Museum of American Art as part of the organic whole of five-museums-in-one. New radio and television installations will broadcast the Metropolitan's treasures into every home.

The Metropolitan's many hundred thousands of art objects, valued at between one-half and one billion dollars, depict 5,000 years of civilization. It is the greatest reservoir of art in the Western Hemisphere. Concurrent with expansion, the Metropolitan will systematically rearrange and present these treasures in a way to make them easier to see, study, and enjoy. Moreover future additions to the collections made possible by the Museum's purchase funds will be guaranteed a suitable home.

"The Museum's trustees have worked with New York City's officials on this program for the last three years," Mr. Osborn said.

Francis Henry Taylor, museum director, pointed out that the Metropolitan is the custodian of treasures fully as catholic and diversified in media and subject matter as those of the Louvre and the Vatican.

"We have developed in less than three generations a framework for an encyclopedic presentation of the creative vision of man, which is almost unique," he said. "And we are morally obligated to preserve and enhance it."

As a first step in realizing these plans the City of New York and the Museum will undertake a complete rehabilitation and renovation of the existing structure. This will be part of the City's postwar building program. To pay for galleries joining the Whitney Wing to the existing building, the Museum will seek funds from the public.

"This is the first general appeal to the public since the Museum was established," Mr. Osborn observed. "In less than a man's lifetime, the Metropolitan has become America's greatest of all the arts. But by no means has it reached the point where its trustees and the public can be satisfied. The Metropolitan must now digest its treasures and present them in the manner of 1970, not 1870."

Amplifying this, Mr. Taylor explained how limitations of space and inflexibility of plant have interfered with an interrelated and complete display of the world's cultures. This will be overcome in the new plan.



## ALABAMA LAWYERS, 1945-1946

Compiled by Walter B. Jones, Judge of the  
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, Montgomery

(There is no more patriotic nor hard working man in Alabama than Judge Walter B. Jones who not only presides with distinction as a Judge but edits the *Alabama Lawyer*, the *Alabama Bible Quarterly* and serves in an official capacity in numerous cultural, civic and educational organizations. In the Quarterly, Spring Issue, 1944, was published a list of Alabama's first lawyers, 1818. It is hoped that this list of Alabama lawyers of today will prove of interest and value to the readers of this magazine.)

### ABBEVILLE

Farmer, Carl S.  
Glover, E. C.  
Thornton, John R.

Ward, Jack C.  
Ward, Theodore Robert

### ADAMSVILLE

Glasgow, Robert S., Jr.

### ALBERTVILLE

Bynum, B. D., Box 185.  
Conway, H. H.

Killcrease, Mack  
Orr, Thomas R., Box 339.

### ALEXANDER CITY

Cocke, Richard H.  
Lamberth, J. B., Jr., Box 95.  
Lamberth, Orion Walls, Box 95.

Mullins, J. Sanford  
Waller, T. S.

### ALICEVILLE

Davis, W. A.

### ANDALUSIA

Albritton, Robert B., 305-311 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
Albritton, W. B., 305-311 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
Baldwin, E. O.  
Clark, Ralph A.  
Fuller, C. B.  
Gillis, S. H.  
Jones, R. H.

Love, Clyde M.  
Mizell, Frank J., Jr.  
Murphy, J. L.  
Prestwood, James M.  
Reid, Judge Robert S.  
Reid, Edward S.  
Whaley, A., P. O. Box 469.  
Whaley, George S.

## ANNISTON

Beard, O. D.	Kerr, Ben
Bibb, Wm. C., c-o Area Rent Office, 14th and Noble Streets.	Lapsley, Rutherford, Box 22
Bibb, John D., P. O. Box 167.	Liles, Luther B., Box 588
Blackmon, Fred L., Box 588	Logan, Duke, 312 Natl. Bank Bldg.
Blackmon, Ross	Longshore, Leslie C.
Carter, Jas. L., Smith Bldg.	Merrill, Hugh D.
DeBardelaben, W. D., 314 Boozer Bldg.	Merrill, Hugh D., Jr.
Dormon, Ben S., Jr.	Merrill, Walter J.
Douglas, Charles F.	Mundine, Robert F., 907 Wilson Bldg.
Emerson, Harvey A., Smith Bldg.	Thomason, Charles
Emerson, Richard Bailey, Wilson Bldg.	Vardaman, John W., Commercial Natl. Bank Bldg.
Evans, H. H., 404 Wilson Bldg.	Walker, Hugh
Field, Judge Lamar	Whiteside, J. P.
Harmon, E. W.	Williams, R. Clarence
Holman, Judge J. B., Jr.	Willet, Joseph J.
Jones, R. Earle, Box 588	Willet, Joseph J., Jr.
	Woolf, Roy M.
	Young, C. H., Commercial Natl. Bank Bldg.

## ASHLAND

Crumpton, A. L.	Hardegree, A. L.
Dempsey, W. C.	McKay, C. W.
Garrison, E. J.	Pruett, John J.

## ASHVILLE

Acuff, W. L., P. O. Box 85	Inzer, John W., Jr.
Embry, James A.	

## ATHENS

Gilbert, W. Van	Patton, R. B.
Goodrich, Ed.	Roseneau, Judge D. L., Jr.
Johnson, George C.	c-o Municipal Court
Malone, W. W.	Steele, Thomas G.
Malone, Wm. Warren, Jr.	Wall, Fred
Patton, David U.	Woodroff, Thos. S.

## ATMORE

Hodnette, Robert E.	Ward, Willard Esque
Horne, Frank G.	

## ATTALLA

Hanby, E. K., Jr.	
-------------------	--

## AUBURN

Nixon, H. W., Jr.

Smith, R. C.

## BAY MINETTE

Beebe, John P.

Hall, Hubert M.

Beebe, W. C.

Hawkins, W. H., Box 188

Blackburn, J. B., P. O. Box 59

Mashburn, T. J.

Chason, John, Arcade Bldg.

Smith, H. E.

## BERRY

Shepherd, J. C.

## BESSEMER

Alley, Arthur Joseph

Lipscomb, J. A., 210½ No. 19th St.

Ball, Edward L., 1813½ Third Ave.

McEniry, J. Howard

Ball, W. F.

McEniry, Thos. R.

Brabston, W. E.

McEniry, Wm. Hugh

Bumgardner, Geo. H., 403 Realty  
Bldg.

McElroy, W. L.

Moore, S. A.

Etheridge, L. H., 427 Realty Bldg.

Ross, Carl

Goodwyn, Judge Gardner

Ross, Fred

Gwin, Robert W.

Ross, George

Hawkins, Chas. E., 403 Realty Bldg.

Saunders, Edw. H., 404 Realty Bldg.

Huey, Sam T., 205 Realty Bldg.

Smithson, Wm. C.

Huey, T. T.

Stone, W. G., 407 Realty Bldg.

Keith, S. P., Jr., 1813 Third Ave.

Sullinger, Howard H.

Lamar, Theodore J., 201½ 19th St.

Wages, Howard W., 414 3rd. Ave.

Ling, Edward A., 1813½ 3rd. Ave.

Wilson, E. E.

Lipscomb, H. P., Jr.

## BIRMINGHAM

Name	Address	Zone
Abercrombie, H. M. ....	400 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Abercrombie, Jarrett ....	400 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Adams, J. G., Jr. ....	421 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Aird, J. B. ....	210 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Aird, James W. ....	210 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Albright, A. H. ....	Postoffice ....	3
Albright, L. C. ....	215 Clark Bldg. ....	3
Alford, Horace C. ....	1021 Massey Bldg. ....	3
All, Earnest L. ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Anderson, D. P. ....	507 Jackson Bldg. ....	3
Anderton, Judge H. L. ....	320 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Applebaum, Kelvie ....	1020 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Arant, Douglas ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Austin, Chester W. ....	815 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3

## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Aycock, Charles B. ....	922 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Bainbridge, Frank .....	506 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Baird, J. ....	2800 11th Ave. So. ....	5
Baldone, James Charles .....	1421 32nd St. ....	
Baldwin, Mortimer M. ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Ball, Capt. Edward L. ....	701 So. 68th St. ....	6
Barber, Arlie .....	1019 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Barber, Dan P. ....	1017 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Barber, Hugh .....	422 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Barber, Wm. C. ....	1019 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Barnes, Reid B. ....	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Basers, Lloyd G. ....	811 Commercial Bldg. ....	3
Bates, Charles W. ....	c-o Travelers Ins. Co. ....	3
Batten, John T. ....	Box 1952 .....	
Beasley, I. ....	308 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Beaumont, C. Houston .....	c-o Associated Ind. of Ala., Brown-Marx Bldg. ....	3
Beatty, Wm. Henry .....	1038 Brown-Marx Bldg. ....	3
Beck, Fred .....	1909 Morris Ave. ....	3
Beddow, Noel R. ....	717 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Beddow, Roderick .....	206-210 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Benners, Augustus .....	1038 Brown-Marx Bldg. ....	3
Berkowitz, A. ....	718 Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3
Bewley, L. B. ....	Box 2592 .....	2
Bibb, Payton D. ....	401 Jackson Bldg. ....	
Bingham, Chester A. ....	Box 2641 .....	2
Bishop, Maurice F. ....	7800 1st. Ave. So. ....	6
Bite, Rogers H. ....	501 Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3
Black, Wm. G. ....	522 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Blakey, James C. ....	1207 Ala. Power Co. Bldg. ....	3
Bondurant, Geo. P. ....	1109 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Boner, G. C. ....	400 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Booker, J. W. ....	P. O. Box 1791 .....	1
Bouldin, Walter .....	1207 Ala. Power Co. Bldg. ....	3
Boutwell, Albert .....	807 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Bowers, Lloyd G. ....	812 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Powron, Arthur J., Jr. ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Boyd, Geo. H. ....	225 Courthouse .....	3
Bradford, James H. ....	807 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Bradley, Lee C., Jr. ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Brantley, Wm. H., Jr. ....	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Breckenridge, J. M. ....	407 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Brockman, J. K. ....	801 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Brooke, A. ....	622 Empire Bldg. ....	3
Brooks, Aiken .....	212 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Bronaugh, Sam M. ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Brown, Atwell J. ....	4247 Clairmont Ave. ....	5

## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Brown, Chas. H. ....	1115 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Brown, E. T., Jr. ....	c-o Cabaniss & Johnston, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Brown, Geo. S. ....	1619 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Brown, R. H. ....	910 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Burnett, Joe G. ....	608 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Burns, Harris ....	1021 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Burr, Borden ....	1038 Brown-Marx Bldg. ....	3
Burr, Wm. H. ....	Box 1952 ....	1
Burson, Geo. H. ....	202 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Burton, Wm. H., Jr. ....	Apt. 7, 1225 So. 29th St. ....	
Bynum, Jean K. (Mrs.) ....	1312 14th Ave. So. ....	5
Bynum, Joe H. ....	210 No. 21st St. ....	3
Cabaniss, Gerry ....	700 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Cabaniss, Jelks H. ....	902 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Carter, George R. ....	213 Title Bldg. ....	3
Cary, Geo. D. ....	7818 5th Ave. So. ....	6
Case, Geo., Jr. ....	2315 Arlington Ave. ....	5
Chamblee, Roscoe ....	455 Brown-Marx Bldg. ....	3
Chancey, Bryan ....	354 Federal Bldg. ....	3
Clark, William L. ....	405 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Cocciardi, Jerome J. ....	1010 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Coffman, R. D. ....	307 Title Bldg. ....	3
Cohen, Harry B. ....	821 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Coleman, Stephen B. ....	310 Federal Bldg. ....	3
Conway, William ....	602 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Cooper, K. E. ....	902 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Cornelius, O. B. ....	603 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Crabtree, Margaret A. ....	1727 30th St. West ....	8
Creel, Joe ....	1804 30th St. ....	8
Creel, Judge E. M. ....	Courthouse ....	3
Crow, Edward C. ....	1161 11th Ave. So. ....	5
Davidson, James L. ....	1703 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Davies, Frank W. ....	408 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Davis, Watts Earl ....	402 Webb-Crawford Bldg. ....	
Deason, Charles S. ....	900 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Debardeleben, Newton ....	2091 20th Ave. So. ....	5
Denegree, Charles ....	314 Watts Bldg. ....	3
Denson, Judge John ....	1032 So. 28th Place ....	5
Denson, Paine ....	322 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Denson, William D. ....	1724 Princeton Ave. ....	7
Deramus, Harvey T. ....	900 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Dinning, J. H. ....	201 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Dixon, Hon. Frank M. ....	812 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Dodd, Hiram ....	410 Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3
Drake, Willard ....	521 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Drennen, J. L. ....	1021 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3

## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Dryer, B. J. ....	1605 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Dumas, Lawrence, Jr. ....	1302 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Duncan, James H. ....	410 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Dunn, Evans ....	812 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Dryer, Walter D. ....	Comer Bldg. ....	3
Edmond, Clifford ....	501 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Edson, James S. ....	821 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Edwards, K. C. ....	400 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Edwards, W. T. ....	1405 N. 19th St. ....	4
Elliott, Rufus E. ....	408 1st Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Ellis, William H. ....	1010 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Emerson, Harvey M. ....	601 Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3
Erwin, F. B. ....	915 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Esdale, James ....	2028 8th Ave. North ....	3
Evans, Judge Richard V. ....	4424 Clairmont Ave. ....	5
Ewing, D. G. ....	609 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Finley, G. D. ....	1203 Jackson Blvd., Tarrant Branch ....	7
Forlines, William H., Jr. ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Fowler, C. E. ....	841 Martin Bldg. ....	3
Fox, Thos. H. ....	210 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Frey, George ....	608 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Friend, E. M. ....	914 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Galbreath, C. M. ....	7515 Third Ave. So. ....	6
Garrison, Robert C. ....	910 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Gibson, Dan M. ....	1605 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Gibson, Jim ....	927 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Gibson, Wallace C. ....	927 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Gibson, White E. ....	1605 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Gillespie, J. M., Jr. ....	619 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Gilliam, R. D., Jr. ....	2604 Arlington Ave. ....	5
Gillon, J. W., Jr. ....	408 1st Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Gordon, Robert S. ....	318 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Grace, M. B. ....	905 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Graham, N. A., Jr. ....	1115 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Greene, Hartwell A. ....	510 Broadway, Homewood ....	9
Greer, Chas. W. ....	915 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Griffin, Andrew W. ....	923 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Griffith, John Ike ....	406½ N. 19th. St. ....	3
Griswold, D. M. ....	404½ N. 20th. St. ....	3
Grooms, H. H. ....	408-20 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Haley, James O. ....	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Hall, Oliver L. ....	308 Ramsey Bldg. ....	8
Hare, Francis H. ....	1207 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Hare, N. S. ....	1207 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Harris, Crampton ....	1619 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Harwood, Victor C. ....	4616½ Gary Ave. Fairfield ....	3
Harsh, G. R., Jr. ....	1207 Comer Bldg. ....	3

## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Hayden, Geo. T.	1103 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	3
Hayden, Walter C.	1103 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	3
Haygood, Roland	601 Lyric Bldg.	3
Henderson, Oliver	709 Farley Bldg.	3
Hewitt, Chas. M.	Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Hill, John D.	933 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Himrod, Harold	502 Windsor Drive, Homewood	9
Hobbs, Randolph	1823½ 5th Ave. N.	3
Hollifield, Frank D.	609 Massey Bldg.	3
Howard, Hall W.	606 Massey Bldg.	3
Howard, W. E.	Woodward Bldg.	3
Howze, Henry R.	Courthouse	3
Huddleston, George	2816 Rhodes Circle	
Hughes, James L., Jr.	404 Yorkshire Drive	9
Huie, J. Robert	1010 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Ingram, F. R.	407 Farley Bldg.	3
Irvin, F. B.	915 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Ivey, J. B.	807 Title Bldg.	3
Jackson, J. K.	821 Massey Bldg.	3
Jacobs, William A.	906 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
James, Frank M.	404 Title Guar. Bldg.	3
James, W. E.	Title Bldg.	3
Jeffrey, I. D.	910 Jackson Bldg.	3
Jenkins, Henry L.	703 Title Bldg.	3
Jenkins, Judge W. A.	Court Room 516	3
Johnston, Forney	902 1st. Natl. Bk. Bldg.	3
Johnston, Paul	902 1st. Natl. Bk. Bldg.	3
Joiner, Phil	202 Clark Bldg.	3
Jones, Alexander Williamson	1117 So. 33rd. St.	5
Jones, G. Earnest	206 Massey Bldg.	3
Jones, Gorman R.	P. O. Box 34	1
Kelly, Maude McLure	1436 S. 10th Place	5
Kendrick, Harrison	815 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
King, Alta L.	806 Farley Bldg.	3
Kirk, James F.	517 Empire Bldg.	3
Koenig, Fred G., Sr.	1007 Massey Bldg.	3
Koenig, Fred G., Jr.	1007 Massey Bldg.	3
Lamkin, Griffin	814 Title Guar. Bldg.	3
Lamkin, Griffin, Jr.	2124 Cahaba Road	5
Lange, R. L.	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Lankford, Frank E.	1509 12th Ave. South	
Lapsley, John W.	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Latady, Francis B.	205 Woodward Bldg.	3
Lavender, Wm. D.	405 Ala. Power Co. Bldg.	3
Leader, Ben	933 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Leonard, Edwin	1910 5th Ave. North	3
Levine, Manuel	900 Farley Bldg.	3

## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Lewis, Herbert James	3022 Norwood Boulevard	
Lindbergh, A. F.	1010 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Locke, Hugh A.	923-6 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Logan, Frederick B.	606 Massey Bldg.	3
Longshore, W. L.	510 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Lord, Fletcher	622 Massey Bldg.	3
Lowe, J. Horan	708-11 Ramsey Bldg.	8
Manley, Roy H.	302 C. of C. Bldg.	3
Manning, James	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Markstein, D. H., Jr.	1010 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Martin, Wm. Logan	1207 Ala. Power Co. Bldg.	3
Matthews, Frederick Ivan	214 Devon Drive	9
Maumenee, James Radcliffe	23 Norman Drive	9
Mead, Joseph S.	608 Jackson Bldg.	3
Miglione, Miss Nina	319 Massey Bldg.	3
Mims, Walter L.	506 Massey Bldg.	3
Mitch, William E.	920-21 Massey Bldg.	3
Mitchell, Hon. Geo. Albert	607 Courthouse	3
Moebes, Carl	608 Jackson Bldg.	3
Monaghan, Bernard A.	2100 Comer Bldg.	3
Moore, Frederick G.	906 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Moore, Frontis H.	1028 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
Morrow, Judge John C.	Courthouse	3
Morton, Wade H.	923 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Moseley, Truett	c-o Law Library, Courthouse	3
Moses, Chas. H., Jr.	509 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Mudd, Joe P.	914 Massey Bldg.	3
Muir, Douglas Haig	3033 Sterling Rd.	5
Mullins, Judge Clarence	Box 34	1
Murphree, Judge Thomas A.	Box 275	1
Murphy, Capt. Matt H.	1010 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
McArthur, F. D.	515 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
McArthur, W. D.	300 Jackson Bldg.	3
McBee, Earl	923 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
McClure, R. J.	610 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
McCullough, Wm. B.	910 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
McDonald, Edward W.	201 Massey Bldg.	3
McDowell, Thos. F.	Box 1032	1
McElroy, Judge J. Russell	306 Courthouse	3
McGowen, W. H.	302 Massey Bldg.	3
McKamey, D. K.	1028 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
MacLeod, R. M.	206 Massey Bldg.	3
McWhorter, Hobart	1207 Ala. Power Co. Bldg.	3
Neal, Wm. Mills	Box 2651	3
Newman, Graydon L.	601 Title Bldg.	3
Oberdorfer, A. Leo	202 Title Guar. Bldg.	3
Oehmig, Von D.	1207 Ala. Power Co. Bldg.	3



## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Osborne, W. Herbert	511 Massey Bldg.	3
Parker, Ralph E.	417-20 City Hall	3
Parrish, Hollis B., Jr.	910 Massey Bldg.	3
Parsons, Paul G.	402 Massey Bldg.	3
Patrick, Luther	Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Patterson, Geo. D., Jr.	1302 Comer Bldg.	3
Patterson, Grady W.	1028 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
Teahy, C. H.	202 Title Guar. Bldg.	3
Perdue, Graham	1015 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Perdue, J. Howard	610 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Permutt, James L.	520 1st. Natl. Bldg.	3
Perrine, Kenneth	933 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Peterson, H. W.	821 Massey Bldg.	3
Pettus, Earle, Sr.	619 Massey Bldg.	3
Phillips, Jerome	215 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Pitts, Philip Henry	1716 So. 16th Ave.	5
Pointer, Sam C.	807 Massey Bldg.	3
Porter, Irvine C.	302 Comer Bldg.	3
Powell, C. B.	1612 8th Ave., West	4
Price, Harold	Massey Bldg.	3
Pritchard, W. S.	210 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Prichett, Douglas	1010 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Prosch, Gus J.	400 Farley Bldg.	3
Quinn, Ralph W.	809-11 Farley Bldg.	3
Ray, Ben F.	206 Massey Bldg.	3
Rice, Charles E., Jr.	401 Jackson Bldg.	3
Rice, E. T.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	3
Rice, Roger F.	Box 1686	1
Riley, Richard S.	706 Massey Bldg.	3
Ritter, Claud D.	610 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Rives, Al G.	821 Massey Bldg.	3
Robertson, R. Bruce, Jr.	201 Jackson Bldg.	3
Robinson, Chas. R.	410 Title Bldg.	3
Robinson, Lewey	412 Farley Bldg.	3
Robinson, Memory L.	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Rogers, G. M.	927 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Rogers, Miss Rossie	512 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Rogers, Wm. M.	2100 Comer Bldg.	3
Rose, Wm. Alfred	2100 Comer Bldg.	3
Rosenthal, Albert	511 Title Guar. Bldg.	3
Ross, Edward L.	510 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Ross, John W.	c-o Prudential Life Ins. Co., Jackson Bldg.	3
Sadler, Hon. W. H.	1312-16 Comer Bldg.	3
Sadler, W. H., Jr.	1312-16 Comer Bldg.	3
Satterwhite, David	610 Court House	3
Scarbrough, J. J., Jr.	501 Jackson Bldg.	3

## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Seay, Thomas	404 Title Bldg.	3
Seedman, Geo. M.	933 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Sewell, L. R.	1207 4th Ave. West	8
Shelburne, Kingman C.	c-o OPA, Phoenix Bldg.	3
Shepherd, Coleman	Box 117	1
Shook, Pascal G., Jr.	1028 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
Shores, Arthur D.	510 Colored Masonic Temple	3
Silberman, Louis	312 Watts Bldg.	3
Simpson, James A.	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Sims, Henry Upson	911 Protective Life Bldg.	3
Skinner, T. Julian, Jr.	Box 1952	1
Skinner, Thomas E.	610 Farley Bldg.	3
Smiley, James B., Jr.	703 Title Guar. Bldg.	3
Smith, Alexander S.	505 14th St. S. W.	
Smith, Allen M.	2028 3rd. Ave. North	6
Smith, Carlton McAdory	2631 Aberdeen Road	5
Smith, Jim C.	821 Massey Bldg.	3
Smith, John J.	1112 N. 31st St.	4
Smith, Judge J. Q.	705 Farley Bldg.	3
Smith, Robert W.	718 Empire Bldg.	3
Smith, Roy E.	608 N. 20th St.	
Smith, S. P.	1st Natl. Bank Bldg.	3
Smith, Victor H.	210 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Smith, Walter S., Jr.	509 Title Bldg.	3
Smyer, Fred L.	618 Title Bldg.	3
Smyer, S. B.	618 Title Bldg.	3
Snow, D. C.	400 Farley Bldg.	3
Snyder, Roger	211 Title Bldg.	3
Solomon, David R.	718 Title Bldg.	3
Somerville, Ormond, Jr.	1029 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Sours, Hudson R.	100 Cherokee Road	
Spain, Frank E.	408 1st. Natl. Bldg.	3
Spencer, Wm. M., Jr.	910 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Stokely, Judge J. T.	1028 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
Strickland, D. W.	Box 2632	2
Stuart, Ernest E.	415 Empire Bldg.	3
Taliferro, M. L.	1038 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
Tate, Greye	1038 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
Taylor, C. W.	912 Jackson Bldg.	3
Taylor, J. K.	312 Comer Bldg.	3
Tenenbaum, Samuel	933 Frank Nelson Bldg.	3
Thomas, Andrew J.	1038 Brown-Marx Bldg.	3
Thomas, E. M.	Clark Bldg.	3
Thompson, Cora	412½ N. 21st. St.	3
Thompson, Dupont	1301 Comer Bldg.	3
Thompson, Francis N.	Courthouse	3
Tidwell, Ira E.	Frank Nelson Bldg.	3

## BIRMINGHAM—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Thornton, John S. ....	Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3
Thornton, M. J. ....	2022 4th Ave. North ....	
Thrift, Thomas E. ....	Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Toombs, Harvey B. ....	Box 1885 ....	1
Trueman, Wm. H. ....	902 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Turner, Charles F. ....	1207 Ala. Power Co. Bldg. ....	3
Turner, Hubert Edmond ....	Jackson Bldg. ....	3
Turner, Perry W. ....	1207 Ala. Power Co. Bldg. ....	3
Vance, W. R. ....	302 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Vogle, Alvin W., Jr. ....	21 Clarendon Rd. ....	9
Wadsworth, Ruth ....	P. O. Box 2542 ....	1
Walker, Harold ....	419 9th Court, West ....	4
Ward, H. J. ....	609 Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3
Watson, E. C., Jr. ....	Office of Solicitor, Courthouse ....	3
Wert, Thomas W. ....	Box 35 ....	1
Whaley, W. H. ....	1914 Ave. E., Ensley ....	8
Wheeler, Malcolm ....	402 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Wheeler, Judge Robert J. ....	614 Court House ....	3
White, Wm. Bew. ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Wilkerson, F. A. ....	608 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Wilkinson, Horace C. ....	609 Farley Bldg. ....	3
Williams, Clark ....	405 Frank Nelson Bldg. ....	3
Williams, Marvin, Jr. ....	408 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	3
Williams, R. L. ....	2031 5th Ave. North ....	3
Winn, Ellene Glenn, Miss ....	2100 Comer Bldg. ....	3
Wingo, Douglas P. ....	1115 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Winston, Norman H. ....	2521 32nd Ave. North ....	
Woodall, Wm. Marvin ....	701 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Yancey, Geo. W. ....	1007 Massey Bldg. ....	3
Young, Frank M. ....	408 1st. Natl. Bldg. ....	3
Zanaty, Monsoud C. ....	718 Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3
Zeidiman, E. M. ....	303 Title Guar. Bldg. ....	3

## BOAZ

Bailey, H. G.  
Black, E. B.

Brown, John W., Box 186

## BREWTON

Brooks, L. G., P. O. Box 30  
Caffey, Hugh M.  
Carter, A. B., Jr.  
Elliott, A. H.  
Garrett, Broox G.  
Lovelace, Flournoy

McMillan, Ed Leigh  
McMillan, Thomas E.  
Rankin, H. C.  
Smith, G. W. L.  
Tippins, Miss Julia

## BUTLER

Boswell, D. M.  
Cammack, Ernest  
Edgar, J. Massey  
Lindsey, J. D.

Lindsey, W. H., Jr.  
Lindsey, W. H., Sr.  
Rogers, Zack, Jr.  
Thompson, J. J.

## CAMDEN

Bonner, Joe Miller  
Bonner, John Miller  
Bonner, Josiah Robins

Godbold, John Lawrence  
Godbold, S. C.  
Godbold, Stanley David

## CARROLTON

Curry, M. B.  
Curry, J. H.  
Eubanks, John T.

Hinton, G. S.  
Patton, D. D.  
Pratt, Jack M.

## CENTRE

Cobb, Lem J.  
Keener, Irby A.  
Lumpkin, Spurgeon F.  
Lumpkin, Wm. Hiram  
Reed, Hugh, Sr.

Reed, Hugh, Jr.  
Savage, Frank N.  
Savage, Frank M.  
Scroggins, J. H., Jr.

## CENTERVILLE

Ashworth, Virgis M.  
Ellison, J. T.  
Fuller, Nelson

Moore, Judge L. S.  
White, George Phillips  
Wood, J. Fred

## CHATOM

Granade, James N.  
Lindsey, William G.  
Pelham, Judge Joe M., Jr.

Pruitt, Wallace P.  
Scott, Howard

## CLANTON

Atkinson, J. B., P. O. Box 7  
Foshee, A. B.  
Gerald, Lawrence F., Jr., P.O. Box 87  
Gerald, Lawrence F., Sr., P.O. Box 87  
Heard, V. J.

Mims, Raymond P.  
Mullins, Joseph J.  
Reynolds, Grady  
Reynolds, Omar L.  
Walker, G. C.

## CLAYTON

Bennett, Robert H.  
Clayton, Preston C.  
Jackson, Milliard I.  
Johnston, Crews

Norton, E. W.  
Williams Judge J. S.  
Winn, James J.

## CHILDERSBURG

Buckner, Charles M.

## CLIO

Jackson, Alto

## COFFEEVILLE

Gilmore, Jefferson W.

## COLUMBIA

Wood, Alex D.

## COLUMBIANA

Ellis, L. H.

Harrison, Karl C.

Head, Frank

Lokey, S. A.

Luck, P. O.

Oates, William Allen

Wallace, Judge W. W.

## CULLMAN

Bland, Earney, 201-5 New Leigh Bldg. Kinney, Judge H. H.

Entrekin, H. A.

Galin, Ernest

Fuller, Asa B.

Griffith, Judge A. A.

Griffith, K. J.

Kilpatrick, J. M.

Knight, Joe

Mitchell, Homer F.

Price, Miss Annie Lola

St. John, F. E., Jr.

Sapp, A. L.

Scott, Marvin

## DADEVILLE

Dennis, Jere C.

Oliver, Sam W.

Segrest, Ralph

Wilbanks, Elizabeth J.

Wilbanks, Sim S.

## DECATUR

Almon, T. C.

Boswell, W. F., Jr.

Britnell, Ben L., Polhill Bldg.

Caddell, John A.

Crow, James H., Jr., Judge,  
Court House

Eyster, Chas. H., P. O. Box 1024

Harris, Judge Julian, Court House

Harris, Norman W.

Hutson, Melvin

Hutson, Robert, P. O. Box 632

Long, W. H., Jr.

Lynne, Russell W.

Lynne, S. A., P. O. Box 478

Lynne, S. H., Judge, Court House

McAfee, Wm. Bryan, Box 1414

Nix, E. C.

Patton, J. W., Jr.

Peach, John H.

Powell, Sherman B., 707½ 8nd. Ave.

Shanks, Phillip T., Jr.

Sherill, John W., Jr., 501½ 2nd Ave.

Smith, Andrew M.

Weaver, James Edward

West, Marvin

## DEMOPOLIS

Herbert, Jule R.  
McDaniel, Henry

Wilson, L. R.

## DOTHAN

Baxley, Keener  
Buntin, T. E.  
Calhoun, W. Perry  
Cotton, Claude T.  
Espy, Miss Elizabeth  
Espy, William G.  
Farmer, J. Hubert, P. O. Box 404  
Farmer, L. A.  
Farmer, W. C.  
Halstead, Judge D. C.  
Hardwick, W. Guy  
Harrison, G. M.  
Lewis, Cyrus Roys  
Jackson, J. Theodore

Lee, Alto V., III  
Lewis, O. S.  
McClintock, H. R.  
Martin, Harry K.  
Mullins, Judge J. N.  
Mullins, J. N., Jr.  
Merrill, A. K.  
Oakley, Lawrence T.  
Pridgen, N. Frank, Farmer-Porter  
Bldg.  
Ramsey, J. Robert, 206 Penny Bldg.  
Shealey, John P.  
Speight, J. J.  
Tompkins, P. O. Bo 476  
Wilson, Wm. S., Jr., Rte. No. 3.

## DOUBLE SPRINGS

McVay, Z.

## ECLECTIC

Welch, C. L.

## ELBA

Carnley, Judge J. A.  
Carnley, Samuel Fleetwood  
Fleming, J. C., May Bldg.

Paul, Eris F.  
Traweek, P. S.

## ENTERPRISE

Adams, Harry  
Beck, Foster C.  
Griswold, E. O.  
Hicks, J. W.

Huey, J. A.  
Huey, W. S.  
Yarbrough, J. C.

## EUFAULA

Clayton, Lee J., Sr.  
Grubb, Archie I.

McDowell, A. M.

## EUTAW

Beinert, W. G.  
Coleman, James S., Jr.

Hildreth, Emmett F.

## EVERGREEN

Dickey, G. O.	Jones, R. H.
Hart, Lloyd G.	Newton, E. E.
Jones, B. E., P. O. Box 26	Page, Edwin C., Jr.

## FAIRFIELD

Benton, G. P., 4614½ Gary Ave.	Kessler, Lt. Charles George,
Esslinger, A. G.	5130 Holly Court
Harwood, Victor C., 4616 Gary Ave.	Smith, A. F.
	Trucks, Joseph

## FAIRHOPE

Cramer, Elias	Rickarby, Elliott G., Sr.
---------------	---------------------------

## FAYETTE

Holder, C. M.	Smith, Alex, Jr.
Monroe, W. W.	Wright, S. T.

## FLORENCE

Almon, Judge Chas. P.	Murphy, Judge E. Raymond
Almon, W. L.	Parnell, Fred S.
Barnett, Geo. E.	Poellnitz, Chas. A., Jr., Box 244
Barnett, W. A.	Potts, Frank V.
Bradshaw, H. A.	Pounders, Harold
Carter, E. R.	Rogers, P. Mims
Hill, Orlan B., Jr.	Sims, R. M.
Koonce, Merwin T.	Walker, Hugh H.
May, Lawrence A.	Watts, C. Wilder
Milliken, Wm., P. O. Box 464	Williams, A. A.
Mitchell, W. H., P. O. Box 244	

## FOLEY

Chason, Cecil

## FORT PAYNE

Beck, Judge W. M.	Hawkins, Alfred E., Jr.
Crawford, L. L.	Pope, Jim D.
Downer, J. A.	Presley, I. M.
Haralson, Judge W. J.	Sawyer, Chas. M. T.
Isbell, John B.	Scott, Charles J.
Johnson, Judge J. A.	Tindel, W. J.
Hawkins, Judge A. E.	Wolfes, Charles A., P. O. Box 396

## FRISCO CITY

McGinty, O. O.

## GADSDEN

Bellenger, E. L., Box 95	Motley, Geo. D., Sr., Room 2,
Burns, William Hubert, 90 Courthouse	Gadsden Natl. Bank Bldg.
Carlson, Robert C., 1026 Christopher Ave.	Parker, E. E.
Cottle, C. L., Box 383	Parris, W. W., Room 1, Gadsden Natl. Bank Bldg.
Cunningham, A. B., Room 9, Gadsden Natl. Bank Bldg.	Rains, A. M., Box 798
Disque, Judge John H., Box 735	Rainey, Capt. L. B., Room 5, Gadsden Natl. Bank Bldg.
Dooley, W. G., Room 11, Gadsden Natl. Bank Bldg.	Rains, W. G., Box 576
Duke, Joe F., Hagedorn Bldg.	Rayburn, Judge Wm. M., Courthouse Annex
Hicks, Roy E., 615 Turrentine Ave.	Roberts, E. L., Room 9, Gadsden Natl. Bank Bldg.
Hood, O. R., P. O. Box 429	Robinson, John R.
Inzer, J. C., P. O. Box 429	Sivley, M. C., 90 Courthouse
Lusk, J. A., Jr, 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	Suttle, Roger C., P. O. Box 429
McCord, Roy D., Box 695	Swann, Julius S., Box 405
Miller, Edward B., Box 445	Vance, Victor, Box 175
Millican, J. D.	
Motley, Geo. D., Jr., Room 2, Gadsden Natl. Bank Bldg.	

## GENEVA

Boswell, E. C.	Mulkey, W. O., Jr.
Draughan, W. R.	Ward, Judge G. A.
Mulkey, James A.	Ward, R S

## GOODWATER

Bentley, Chas M.

## GORDO

Downing, G. H.

## GREENSBORO

Burke, O. S.	Sledge, G. E.
Gewin, Walter Pettus	Williams, S. W. H.
James, Joseph H.	Withers, W. R., 155 Main St.
Kelly, C. L.	

## GREENVILLE

Gamble, Judge Arthur E.	Powell, D. M.
Hamilton, Wm.	Rogers, H. P.
Hartley, Paul D.	Thagard, T. W.
Poole, Calvin	



## GROVE HILL

Adams, John E.  
Bedsole, Travis Massey  
Chapman, E. V.  
Garrett, Theodore Watrous

Gillmore, C. B.  
Jones, Paul S.  
Tucker, Q. W.

## GUNTERSVILLE

Long, Hoyt  
Lusk, M. F.  
Rayburn, Wm. C.

Scruggs, Claud D., P. O. Box 312  
Shumate, P. W.  
Wright, T. Harvey

## HALEYVILLE

Johnson, Frank M., Jr.  
Mayhall, Judge Roy

Posey, John A.

## HAMILTON

Fite, Ernest B.  
Fite, Fred  
Fite, Kelly V.

Jones, Fred  
Middleton, Judge John P.

## HARTFORD

Smith, A. A., P. O. Box 7

## HARTSELLE

Doss, Merrill W.

Powell, J. N.

## HAYDEN

Reid, Wm. J.

## HAYNEVILLE

Bell, Joe R.

Perdue, Carlton L.

## HEADLAND

Halstead, G. D.

## HEFLIN

Glasgow, Raymond W.  
Merrill, P. J.

Merrill, W. B., P. O. Box 7

## HUNTSVILLE

Bell, Robert K., 610-14 Tenn. Valley Bank Bldg.	Layne, Thos. W., 6 West Side Square
Blanton, Judge Wm. H.	Milner, Robert W.
Caldwell, James L.	Murphy, Jere
Cooper, George P.	Parsons, E. H.
Esslinger, W. F.	Pipes, Claude H., State Natl. Bank Bldg.
Ford, Earle R., P. O. Box 828	Price, Walter J.
Grayson, David A.	Richardson, Judge Schuyler H.
Griffin, M. U., P. O. Box 828	Shaver, Chas. E.
Lanier, Milton H., Jr., 709 State Natl. Bank Bldg.	Smith, Jeff C.
Lanier, Milton, H., 709 State Natl. Bank Bldg.	Taylor, Douglass
	Watts, C. L.

## JASPER

Bankhead, Walter Will, Phillips- Stanely Bldg.	Hunter, Still
Blanton, Alton	Kilgore, R. G., Jr.
Carmichael, Judge V. H.	Maddox, H. W.
Conwell, Jos. Thomas	Nettles, M. E.
Curtis, J. J.	Newton, Reuben Lee
Elliott, Carl A., P. O. Box 830	Pennington, J. M.
Evans, P. P.	Powell, Judge J. B.
Fite, Arthur, P. O. Box 419	Tweedy, Chas. E., Jr.
Gunn, Norman	Wiggins, Judge Chas. R.

## LaFAYETTE

Fuller, C. E., Jr.	Jackson, D. W.
Heflin, Hon. J. Thomas	Moon, Chas. S.
Hines, James A.	Wallace, R. C.
Hines, William C.	Walton, Will O.

## LEEDS

McCraney, John W.

## LINCOLN

Acker, E. D.

## LINDEN

Boggs, Thos. H.	Chisholm, Emmett
Camp, J. C.	Compton, S. W.
Drinkard, John W.	

## LINEVILLE

Kelly, M. P.

## LIVINGSTON

Dearman, Wilber E.  
 Jackson, Jenkins  
 McConnell, Marcus, Jr.  
 Miller, George Oliver, Jr.

Pruitt, Ira D.  
 Seale, Thos. F., Jr.  
 Smith, Sidney P., P. O. Box 82

## LUVERNE

Bricken, Llewellyn P.  
 Lightfoot, Ben H.  
 Little, Horton H.

Sentell, J. O.  
 Thompson, Major Ira B.

## MARION

Fitts, Sheldon  
 Gordon, Frank  
 Johnston, Clifton C.

Locke, J. C.  
 Mason, D. K., Jr.  
 Stewart, A. W.

## MOBILE

Name	Address	Zone
Adams, R. F., Jr.	P. O. Box 1070	6
Aldridge, Henry M.	1215 Selma St.	
Allen, John N.	803 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Altman, John	264 Adams St.	
Arendall, Chas. B., Jr.	P. O. Box 123	1
Armbrecht, Wm. H., Jr.	P. O. Box 1109	6
Austill, Jere	912 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Bates, Cecil F.	Box 909	5
Beer, John S.	c-o Hammel Dry Goods Co., Royal St.	
Bekurs, Wm. M.	431 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Bennett, J. G.	Box 1262	7
Booth, Carl M.	1003 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Boykin, W. M., Jr.	1222 Selma St.	
Brown, Leo M.	P. O. Box 953	
Brunson, Paul	P. O. Box 1475	8
Caffey, William G.	P. O. Box 388	3
Cameron, Allan R., Jr.	Box 1078	6
Chamberlain, Bart B., Jr.	Box 1153	7
Coffin, Frank S.	833 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Coffin, Richard H.	Box 772	5
Coley, D. R., Jr.	1010 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Cowan, Wm. H.	P. O. Box 1	1
Cowley, William	Box 935	5
Cunningham, Charles A.	Box 198	2
Dorn, Weems	Box 1282	7
Dozier, M. F.	Box 1017	6
Duggan, James E.	Box 247	2
Foreman, Alexander, Jr.	207 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Frazer, Mell A.	315 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12

## MOBILE—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Gaillard, S. P. ....	Box 164 .....	2
Gaillard, S. P., Jr. ....	Box 164 .....	2
Gaillard, W. F. ....	Box 164 .....	2
Gerhardt, Miss Rosa .....	628 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	13
Goode, D. B. ....	Box 1070 .....	6
Goodloe, M. F. ....	Box 635 .....	4
Gordon, Fletcher A. ....	Merchants Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	11
Gordon, Robert E. ....	Merchants Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	12
Gray, Sidney J. ....	1010 Van Antwerp Bldg. ....	12
Grayson, William .....	Court House .....	
Hamilton, J. Gaillard .....	912 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	12
Hamilton, Thomas A. ....	912 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	12
Hand, C. D. ....	Box 123 .....	1
Hemphill, J. W. ....	911 Van Antwerp Bldg. ....	12
Hoffman, Charles .....	904 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	13
Hogan, Jesse F. ....	508 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	13
Holberg, Ralph G., Jr. ....	Box 275 .....	2
Holland, Lyman F. ....	911 Van Antwerp Bldg. ....	12
Howard, Alex T. ....	315 Van Antwerp Bldg. ....	12
Howell, T. O., Jr. ....	518 1st. Natl. Bank Annex .....	13
Inge, Francis H. ....	Box 1109 .....	6
Inge, Richard H. ....	Box 1109 .....	6
Inge, W. B. ....	1st. Natl. Bank .....	13
Inge, Wm. R. ....	P. O. Box 635 .....	4
Jackson, T. K., Jr. ....	Box 1070 .....	6
Jansen, V. R. ....	Masonic Temple Bldg. ....	13
Johnston, Samuel M. ....	Box 550 .....	4
Johnston, Thomas A., III .....	518 1st. Natl. Bank Annex .....	13
Johnston, Wm. Edward .....	Box 550 .....	4
Johnstone, C. A. L., Jr. ....	Box 1070 .....	6
Kearley, Arthur J. ....	516 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	13
Kilborn, Vincent F. ....	Box 1318 .....	7
Langan, Joseph N. ....	Box 854 .....	5
Leigh, Judge Norvelle R. ....	Box 7 .....	1
Leigh, Norvelle R., III .....	Box 777 .....	5
Lott, Y. D., Jr. ....	Box 881 .....	5
Lyons, Joseph H. ....	Box 1506 .....	8
McAleer, Vincent B. ....	Box 854 .....	5
McCall, Dan T., Jr. ....	Box 550 .....	4
McConnell, Alvin .....	305 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	13
McConnell, Floyd T. ....	Box 1169 .....	7
McCorvey, G. T. ....	Box 1070 .....	6
McDermott, Wm. V. ....	2116 St. Stephens Rd. ....	17
McDuffie, Judge John .....	United States Court .....	10
McLeod, Wm. ....	Box 1070 .....	6
Mahorner, B. T. ....	Box 1169 .....	7
Mahorner, J. G. ....	Box 164 .....	2

## MOBILE—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Mahorner, Mat.	Box 164	2
May, James Little, Jr.	Box 1070	6
Moore, Chauncey	Box 1070	6
Moore, D. P.	Box 662	4
Moore, John L.	Box 550	4
Ogden, J. N.	G. M. & O. Bldg.	
Outlaw, G. C.	Box 1318	7
Pfleger, Sidney	1010 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Pillans, Palmer	Box 935	5
Pipes, Sam Wesley III	Box 1506	8
Prince, Carol T.	Box 881	5
Rattner, Norman H.	Box 611	4
Reynolds, J. Terry, Jr.	908 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Rogers, C. M. A.	Box 1070	6
Seale, Harry	Box 1318	7
Shannon, C. R.	608 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Shepard, T. T.	209 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Smith, Harry H.	Box 123	1
Smith, Harry T.	Box 388	3
Smith, Rit M.	502 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Smith, Robert H.	Box 1317	7
Stevens, T. M.	Box 1689	9
Stone, Geo. E., Jr.	Box 1317	7
Sullivan, Graham A.	309 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Sullivan, Jos. C.	Box 275	2
Sweeney, Thos. F.	217 So. Jefferson St.	21
Tappan, J. H.	501 Van Antwerp Bldg.	12
Taylor, Geo. S.	908 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Taylor, W. C.	553 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Thomas, Daniel H.	P. O. Box 1506	8
Thornton, Judge J. Blocker	County Courthouse	15
Tompkins, Chas. W.	610 Broad St.	21
Tonsmeire, Geo. A.	302 S. Georgia Ave.	20
Tully, Albert J.	Box 275	2
Turner, Judge Ben D.	Box 1070	6
Twitty, Thos. E.	Box 1109	6
Van Aller, Miss Doris B.	509 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	13
Van Antwerp, Garet, III	216 St. Francis St.	13
Vickers, Marion R.	Box 777	5
Whiting, A. S.	Box 988	6
Wright, D. S.	Box 881	5
Yerger, Frank J.	Box 1135	6

## MONROEVILLE

Coxwell, John Milton	Jones, R. L.
Foshee, John	Lee, A. D.
Hare, Judge F. W.	Ratcliffe, J. D.
Hybart, C. L.	Sowell, M. R.

## MONTGOMERY

Name	Address	Zone
Adams, Joseph W.	1209 S. Court St.	6
Arrington, Judge A. H.	18½ S. Perry St.	4
Baker, S. R.	c-o Steiner, Crum & Weil	4
Ball, Fred S., Jr.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Ball, Richard A.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Ballard, Eugene	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Berman, J. H.	408 Vandiver Bldg.	5
Black, Lowell J.	15 Glendale Ave.	7
Blakey, W. M., Jr.	123 Adams Ave.	5
Bricken, Judge Chas. R.	Ala. Court of Appeals	4
Brinsfield, Capt. Sol E., Jr.	18 Burton Ave.	6
Britton, John F.	6 W. 6th St. P. O.	7
Broadway, Frank R.	116 Westmoreland Ave.	6
Brown, Hon. Joel B.	c-o Supreme Court	4
Buffington, J. J.	1006 So. Hull St.	5
Capell, Jack L.	21 Adams Ave.	5
Carr, Judge R. B.	Court of Appeals	5
Carter, Judge Eugene	Courthouse	4
Cater, Silas D.	City Clerk's Office	5
Commander, Sollie F.	c-o Veterans Hospital	10
Cox, Roy R.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Crenshaw, Files, Jr.	1004 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Crenshaw, Jack	1004 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Crum, Judge B. P.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Davis, Hartwell	U. S. Attorney's Office	5
Davis, Joseph B. (Chief Attorney)	U. S. Veterans Hospital	10
Farnell, Ramon L.	Vandiver Bldg.	4
Foster, Hon. Arthur B.	c-o Supreme Court	4
Foster, H. L.	5½ S. Perry St.	4
Foster, Eugene	5½ S. Perry St.	4
Frank, Sadie D.	24 S. Perry St.	4
Fuller, Wm. J.	5½ S. Perry St.	4
Gardner, Hon. Lucien D.	514 So. Perry St.	5
Garrett, James W.	Box 270	1
Garrett, Geo. T.	120 Catoma St.	5
Gerson, Bernard F.	708 Bell Bldg.	4
Ghent, Ralph	Shepherd Bldg.	4
Goodwyn, Robert T., Jr.	State Capitol	4
Graham, Edward T.	5½ S. Perry St.	4
Hamilton, P. B.	c-o State Dept. of Revenue	4
Hardeman, Ben	16½ S. Perry St.	4
Harris, A. J.	1146 S. McDonough St.	5
Harris, John O.	c-o Attorney Generals Office	4
Hatch, Edward I.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Hausman, D. S.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Hill, John B.	Washington Ave.	4
Hill, R. S., Jr.	125 Gilmer Ave.	5

## MONTGOMERY—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Hill, T. B., Jr.	Hill Bldg.	4
Hill, Wiley C., Sr.	Washington Ave.	4
Hinson, Evans	18½ S. Perry St.	4
Ingalls, Robert Luther	609 Woodley Rd.	6
Johnston, Watkins C.	Box 270	1
Kenamer, Judge Chas. B.	United States Court	5
Kennedy, Col. Walter	114 Gilmer Ave.	6
Knabe, Walter J.	Box 113	1
Kohn, Capt. Francis M.	231 Thomas Ave.	6
Kohn, John P., Jr.	Bell Bldg.	4
Lawson, Hon. Thomas S.	c-o Supreme Court	4
Levin, Joseph J.	Tyson Bldg.	5
Livingston, Judge Ed	c-o Supreme Court	4
Lobman, Bernard	904-5 Bell Bldg.	4
Loe, D. Eugene	12½ S. Perry St.	4
Marks, Alex A.	525 S. Perry St.	5
Maner, O. C.	Courthouse	4
Martin, T. E.	Vandiver Bldg.	4
Meadar, Henry C.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Mooneyham, Floyd H.	22½ S. Court St.	4
Murray, V. B., Jr.	1550 S. Perry St.	6
Neal, Richard W.	614 Clayton St.	5
Park, Capt. Robert F.	418 Montezuma Rd.	6
Patton, J. William	Union Station	5
Pickett, Albert J., Jr.	c-o O. P. A.	4
Pickett, Miss Laura Kate	c-o Supreme Court	4
Reese, W. S., Sr.	12½ Commerce St.	4
Rice, Herbert	24½ N. Perry St.	4
Rish, John W.	Legal Div. State Rev. Dept.	2
Rice, Judge James	c-o Court of Appeals	4
Rives, R. T.	Washington Ave.	5
Robison, Vaughn Hill	301 S. Hull St.	5
Roemer, Albert L.	19 Galena Ave.	6
Rowe, J. M.	c-o Veterans Hospital	10
Sanderson, L. A.	Washington Ave.	4
Sankey, John A.	Hill Bldg.	4
Scott, Judge John B.	Vandiver Bldg.	4
Sentell, J. O., Jr.	c-o O. P. A.	4
Shank, Mrs. Clare C.	24 So. Perry St.	4
Simpson, Judge Robt. T., Jr.	c-o Court fo Appeals	4
Spann, Norman T.	17½ S. Perry St.	4
Sparks, Gov. Chauncey	Governors Office	4
Stakely, Judge Davis F.	c-o Supreme Court	4
Steiner, Gen. R. E., Sr.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Steiner, R. E., Jr.	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	4
Stewart, Robert B.	106 Arlington Rd.	6
Stovall, James T., Jr.	Hill Bldg.	4

## MONTGOMERY—Continued

Name	Address	Zone
Stowers, Thos. M. ....	c-o U. S. Attorney .....	5
Thomas, J. Render, Jr. ....	109 Washington Ave. ....	5
Thomas, William C. ....	109 Washington Ave. ....	5
Thomas, Hon. Wm. H. ....	c-o Supreme Court .....	4
Thompson, C. Lenoir .....	114 S. Bainbridge St. ....	5
Thorington, Jack .....	13 S. Perry St. ....	4
Tilley, John S. ....	109 Washington Ave. ....	4
Troy, Daniel W. ....	Bell Bldg. ....	4
Walden, L. H. ....	214½ Monroe St. ....	5
Waller, L. H. ....	16½ S. Perry Ct. ....	4
Weil, Adolph, Jr. ....	1308 S. Perry St. ....	6
Weil, Lee H. ....	Box 270 .....	1
Weil, Roman L. ....	Box 270 .....	1
Whiting, A. Fred .....	Washington Ave. ....	5
Williams, Jesse M., Jr. ....	Box 270 .....	1
Yung, John A. ....	1st. Natl. Bank Bldg. ....	4

## MOULTON

Almon, R. L.	Perdue, James B.
Forney, John C.	Pettus, Thomas C.
Miller, James P., P. O. Box 284	

## OAKMAN

Day, P. E.

## ONEONTA

Bains, B. M.	Nash, P. A.
Johnson, J. T.	Sloan, J. B.
Kelton, R. G.	

## OPELIKA

Burke, E. A.	Phillips, B. T., 903½ Ave. A.
Denson, N. D., 128½ S. 8th St.	Samford, T. D., Sr.
Dickinson, H. K., 129½ S. 8th St.	Samford, T. D., Jr.
Duke, Wm. S.	Smith, R. C., 129½ S. 8th St.
Glenn, E. H., 210 Walker Bldg.	Tyner, L. J., 128½ S. 8th St.
Lee, O. P.	Walker, Jacob A., P. O. Box 369
McKee, J. Arch	

## OPP

Simmons, B. W.



## OZARK

Barnard, George S., Ozark City Bank Bldg.	Levy, J. R., Courthouse Martin, W. R., Dowling Bldg.
Brown, James Douglas, P. O. Box 207	Stokes, Chas. O., P. O. Box 149
Doster, O. C.	

## PELL CITY

Embry, Frank B.	Weaver, W. A.
Starnes, W. T.	

## PHENIX CITY

Belcher, W. R., 301 15th St.	Patterson, A. L., 209 Phenix-Girard Bank Bldg.
Brassell, J. W.	Randall, H. E.
Henry, David	Smith, Roy L.
Hicks, J. B.	

## PIEDMONT

Kerr, T. Ben

## PRICHARD

Street, Shelton

## PRATTVILLE

Alexander, C. E.	Gipson, H. E.
Dickinson, John A.	Gipson, H. E., Jr., Courthouse
Duncan, J. G., Jr.	Taylor, Geo. M., Jr.

## REFORM

McPherson, Miss Dovie E., Box 241

## ROANOKE

Boyd, D. R.	Ware, D. T.
Hooton, Paul J., P. O. Box 129	Wilson, W. L.
Parker, E. B.	

## ROBERTSDALE

Burns, H. A.

## ROCKFORD

Smith, Felix L.	Teel, Henry A.
-----------------	----------------

## RUSSELLVILLE

Guin, J. Foy  
Hamilton, H. H.  
Key, W. H., Jr.

Orman, James L.  
Stell, William  
Teks, J. Arnold

## SAMSON

Roberts, George E., Jr.

Smith, B. W.

## SCOTTSBORO

Bouldin, Judge Virgil  
Brown, L. E.  
Dawson, Joe M.  
Foster, H. T.  
Hayes, H. C.  
Jones, Robert E., Judge

Moody, Milo  
Proctor, James M.  
Snodgrass, John M.  
Thompson, J. K.  
Weeks, H. O.

## SEALE

Ferrell, Arch B.

Ferrell, H. A.

## SELMA

Berry, J. Heflin  
Brown, W. E., 1000½ Water Ave.  
Craig, Wm. B.  
Fuller, J. A., 1018½ Water Ave.  
Gamble, H. W., Belle Marie Bldg.  
Gayle, T. G., 1104½ Water Ave.  
Hain, Bruce Valentine  
Keith, Chambliss  
Keith, Alston M., Dubose Bldg.  
Mallory, Hugh, Jr., Selma Natl.  
Bank Bldg.

Pettus, E. W., 1018½ Water Ave.  
Pitts, A. M., 1008½ Water Ave.  
Reese, H. F., Jr., 1110½ Water Ave.  
Reeves, A. T., P. O. Box 485  
Smith, J. Randolph  
Smith, Royal Randolph  
Stewart, E. W., Jr.  
Wade, Theodore L., 1018½ Water Ave.  
Wilkinson, J. E., Dubose Bldg.  
Wilkinson, J. E., Jr., Dubose Bldg.

## SHEFFIELD

Almon, Clopper, State Natl. Bank  
Bldg.  
Andrews, J. L., State Natl. Bank  
Bldg.  
Cooke, Stockton, Jr., Montgomery  
Ave.

McDonnell, W. F., Nathan Bldg.  
Martin, John Clark  
Nathan, J. H., Nathan Bldg.  
Polk, R. L., 308½ Montgomery Ave.

## SYLACAUGA

Gaut, Alfred T.  
Golberg, Leonard, c-o The Leader

Smith, E. L.  
Williams, R.

## TALLADEGA

Bingham, R. S.  
 Cockrell, J. J.  
 Dixon, Brewer, Box 504  
 Dixon, J. K., Box 504  
 Embry, Graves  
 Montgomery, Earle

Riddle, Obe  
 Sanford, J. B.  
 Stringer, C. W.  
 Welch, G. T.  
 Wooten, G. F., Box 504

## TALLASSEE

Redden, A. Drew

Woodall, W. C.

## TARRANT CITY

Vacca, Paschal P., P. O. Box 97

## THOMASVILLE

Johnson, A. S.  
 Kimbrough, Roy W.

Stutts, W. P.

## TROY

Brannen, Judge C. C.  
 Giddens, Jack L.  
 Giddens, James F.  
 Orme, E. C., Carroll Bldg.

Walters, Wallace D.  
 Wilkerson, J. H.  
 Walters, John C.

## TUSCALOOSA

Bailey, Eugene V., 604-5 Alston Bldg.	Mustin, J. W., Jr., P. O. Box 933
Bell, L. C., P. O. Box 182	McBurney, George W., 1519 13th St.
Berman, Harry S., Jr., 1718 8th Street	McCollum, James A., 401 Alston Bldg.
Bradford, James Phillip, 1925 Broad St.	McDuffie, Ernest Dwight, 913 1st.
Bruce, Frank W., 701-702 Alston Bldg.	Nat. Bank Bldg.
Burns, Judge Joe, 501 Alston Bldg.	McFarland, Ward, P. O. Box 146
Callahan, A. K., 913 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	McQueen, John D., Sr., P. O. Box 413
Cochrane, D. M., P. O. Box 297	Neilson, F. Marshall, 2711 7th St.
Davis, Gordon, 604 Alston Bldg.	Pearson, J. C., P. O. Box 404
DeGraffenreid, Ed., 119 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.	Phifer, J. Reese, P. O. Box 698
Dodson, E. L., 201 Alston Bldg.	Rice, Fleetwood, P. O. Box 297
Godfrey, John P., Jr., 604 Alston Bldg.	Rosenfeld, Hyman, P. O. Box 297
Gross, C. W., 501 Alston Bldg.	Searcy, Tunstall, Courthouse
Heller, Henry, 817 13th Street	Skidmore, E. W., 903 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.
Jones, DeVane K., P. O. Box 182	Spiro, Jonas, Jr., 407 Alston Bldg.
LeMaestre, Geo. L., 903 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	Sprott, S. H., P. O. Box 355
Livingston, J. Frank, 707 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	Van Tassell, Geo. M., 209 Alston Bldg.
Madison, J. G., P. O. Box 253	Ward, J. Monroe, P. O. Box 715
Mayfield, J. J., 707 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	Ward, Judge Tom B., P. O. Box 715
Mize, Henry H., 407 Alston Bldg.	Ward, Tom B., Jr., P. O. Box 715
	Warren, Judge W. C., Courthouse
	Windham, F. F., Alston Bldg.
	Wright, R. H., P. O. Box 146

## TUSCUMBIA

Carmichael, A. H., 1st. Natl. Bank Bldg.	Shaw, Arthur L.
Carmichael, A. J., Jr.	Shaw, William H.
Carmichael, Herbert	Smith, J. E., Jr.
Hughston, Harold V.	Throckmorton, F. E.
Rather, John D., Jr.	Tompkins, James H.

## TUSKEGEE

Hare, W. C.	Rodgers, G. S.
Powell, R. H.	Russell, W. M.
Powell, R. H., Jr.	Segrest, H. N.
Raymon, Harry D.	

## UNION SPRINGS

Andrews, Lawrence K.	McIlwain, W. L.
Cope, R. E. L., Jr.	Moseley, Mrs. Rochelle R.

## VERNON

Milner, J. C., P. O. Box 325	Young, Oliver E.
Redden, R. G., P. O. Box 384	Young, Oliver E., Jr.
Strawbridge, Cecil H.	

## WEDOWEE

Burns, H. T.	Parry, J. E.
Clegg, C. W.	

## WEST BLOCTON

Wright, W. H.	Smith, B. Guy
---------------	---------------

## WETUMPKA

Curlee, Robert Glen	Melton, Oakley, P. O. Box 225
Glover, Judge Arthur	Milner, R. T.
Howard, Geo. Pierce	Reneau, C. T.
Huddleston, Winston	Sanford, Edwin
Jones, U. G.	Shirley, P. K.
Macon, Joseph Allston	Wall, Merrill

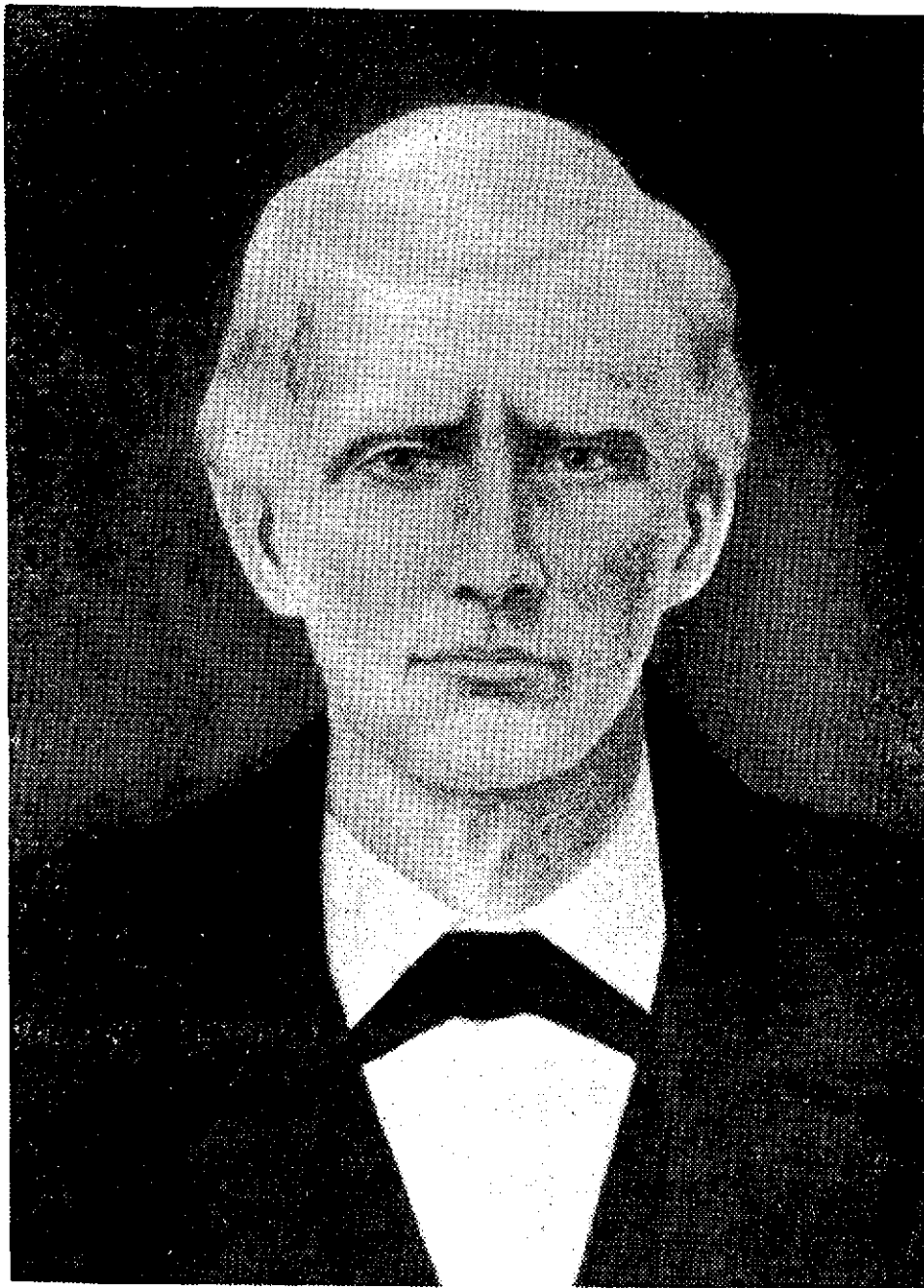
## WINFIELD

Hawkins, J. M.

## CAPTAIN ANDREW PICKENS LOVE

*By Robert L. Williams*

(Judge Williams, the author of this article is a native Alabamian but for many years has resided in Oklahoma. He was at one time Governor of that State and has since been a Federal Judge there. As explained in the article itself Judge Williams entertains for Captain Love a deep gratitude for assistance given him in his struggling young manhood. He has also presented an oil portrait of Captain Love to the Department of Archives and History which hangs among its other notable citizens in the Hall of Flags in the World War Memorial Building.)



While I was teaching school, at China Grove Pike County, Alabama. I became well acquainted with Captain Andrew Pickens Love, who in 1861 became Captain of Company I, Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, Infantry, Confederate States of America, which was organized at Troy, Alabama. He was not forty years old at time of his enlistment and had been engaged in the Mercantile business at Troy. He bought the gray jeans out of which the uniforms for this company were made by the ladies of Troy. The company elected him Captain and he

took it to the front and was wounded in the Battle of Shiloh, which incapacitated him from serving further in the infantry.

He went back home and organized Company A, Fourth Battalion Alabama Cavalry, known as Love's Cavalry and is classified as the Fourth Alabama Battalion. He was Captain in this Battalion and served as acting Major of this Command in August

and September 1863 and during part of 1864 and it was temporarily attached to Phillip's Legion of Georgia Volunteers and by Special Order No. 161, A. & I.G.O. dated at Richmond, July 11, 1864, this command became a part of the Jefferson Davis Legion of Mississippi Cavalry, forming Companies H, I and K. Company A, Love's Battalion, was known as the Morehead Rangers.

Captain Love was a member of the Alabama Secession Convention from Pike County.

While engaged in teaching this school I desired to establish a credit with J. W. Burk and Company of Macon, Georgia in the sum of \$25.00 for school books and went to Captain Love and requested him to so write them. He wrote a letter in which he stated that I was good for any amount that I wanted to buy and that he guaranteed it. I told him that I didn't want an unlimited letter but he insisted on it.

Several years ago I had a portrait painted of him and put in the Alabama Archives at Montgomery, Alabama, not only as appreciation of his gallant services in the War Between the States but also for Civil services to his state and his personal kindness to me.

Captain Love was born October 12, 1818 in the Anderson District of South Carolina and died at China Grove, Pike County, Alabama, on September 19, 1896, where he is buried. The son of James and Ann Love, he moved with his parents to Alabama after their temporary sojourn in Georgia, and lived in Tuscaloosa, Greene, Autauga and Pike Counties. His education was limited to the log cabin country schools in the neighborhood of Buckhorn and Monticello in Pike County. He engaged in mercantile enterprises in Monticello, Troy, Linwood and China Grove. In addition to his business undertakings he was elected sheriff of Pike County in 1850 as a Whig. He was a Methodist and a Mason. Love Street in Troy was named for him.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>The Alabama Quarterly. Fall and Winter Issue, 1941.

## POEMS

## POWER OF THE PRINTED WORD

*By Rebecca Phillips*

America has long since been accustomed to being powerfully impressed by the printed word, whether it be giant or pygmy.

Huge bill boards along our main highways make every man and woman associate such words as "The Skin You Love To Touch," "Fruit For Juice", "Smoke That Satisfies", "The Handy Cheese" and myriads of others with certain products; a particular brand of face lotion, fruit juice, cigarette or cheese. But just as often it is the phrase in a verse of Scripture, in the old family Bible, or a framed motto in a friend's office, which stays with you day in and day out, indelibly impressed—those printed words you saw.

With such an avalanche of words intended to direct our thoughts being launched over radio networks and from loud speakers each day, it is a wonder the printed word hasn't been forced to take second place as a powerful influence. But recent surveys show that radio is probably not displacing the printed word. Scientists give, as the reason for this: those who happen to be skilled readers find reading a more efficient process than listening.

In a recent survey the question was asked: "Do you get more out of listening to the radio or reading?"

"You can concentrate on reading more than on listening," was the statement made by most of those interviewed.

Another answer frequently given was, "Listening is easier but you get more out of reading facts."

Even in the matter of speed, a reader can adjust his pace, while a listener cannot. Therefore he can read a printed advertisement slowly and think about it at length, while he must listen in a split second to an announcer's statement of the good qualities of some product, and in the next five minutes, before he has had time to digest this, he must change the tempo of his thoughts to blend with a jive band program or the proclamations of a paid political speaker.

However, radio does stimulate curiosity on certain subjects which may, at the time, be under discussion. It is then the listener turns to the printed word to know more about his subject, so it has been an ally of word print, ever since radio came into the American home.

Our country is fortunate in having many words which, peculiarly our own, when in print, seem to leap from their brothers and sisters of the word family and create vivid mental pictures.

If your ad tells about Mr. Small Townsman buying a lot in a certain section, the Englishman would be puzzled at that word, lot, but any small boy in the town would know exactly what was meant by a lot. We have Indian words peculiarly our own; wigwam, for instance, moccasin; we have the southern word, barbecue and the western name for a home—ranch. And we have that famous word, "Pixilated", which most people think came into being, to describe a movie actor in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town", but which was used to describe certain odd fishermen of the Massachusetts coast long before Gary Cooper became a favorite "pixilated" character in a movie.

Mark Twain was the father of many American words that have become powerful, and register deeply with us: the word, whoopee, the poker game phrases, passing the buck, four-flushing, new deal and others.

Words change in style, like my lady's hats, and a current popular word, in print, can be far more effective than some antiquated model. Our grandfathers skedaddled. Our fathers Vamoosed. Youngsters of today simply scam.

All these short, powerful, printed words create vivid pictures. We do not think often enough how fortunate we are in possessing such a language as ours, making long, flowery phrases unnecessary. If we were Chinese, the title of Romeo and Juliet would have to be 'Tzu Ching, or "Solidified Love", meaning Romeo and Juliet were so much in love they would rather die together than be apart. "G Men" would have to be "Whole Body Made of Gall," because the Chinese believe a fearless man has an extra amount of gall. But we need no such phrases. Our words carry a punch. A single word often carries a punch.



---

Propoganda dropped in the form of leaflets, on enemy territory, was a vital factor in winning the war. The printed word has been used before in fighting wars. In the Middle Ages scrolls were wrapped around arrows and fired into beleaguered castles. Toward the end of World War II, a great many captured prisoners were found to have some of the pamphlets, with which we had showered them, in their possession.

If the printed word can help win wars, it can certainly help in bringing to success the campaigns we are waging today for a better world. And we should use it for its higher purposes and rely on it more.

—THE END.

## INSPIRATION

(A Couplet)

*Elizabeth Winston Sheehan*

Divine light penetrates our human shade,  
And in those witching hours songs are made.

## POET — ALCHEMIST

*John Proctor Mills*

The Poet is an alchemist  
Who gathers for his daily grist  
The clouds of blue and amethyst;

The painted rocks of sombre tone,  
The rolling sea . . . . its monotone,—  
The desert sands with bleached bone;

The milky white of lily throats,  
The pathos of the mock-bird notes,  
The swishing of a field of oats;

He gathers gentleness from showers,  
And sweetness from the myriad flowers,  
Then blends them during quiet hours.

—From Westminster Magazine,  
Oglethorpe University, Ga.

## TO A SCARLET O'HARA MORNING GLORY

*John Proctor Mills, Alabama*

Oh, Morning Glories lifting your crimson trumpets  
To catch the golden echoes of the Autumn sun—  
And hailing the early bird-life  
To wake in beauty's dawn,  
How soft is your captured music  
Caught up in throats so young—  
Like hidden song of fairies that filter through the leaves—  
With never a note that is blaring,  
Just whispered as baby's breath.

They say "You are but a bind-weed  
With mission to strangle the corn—  
And your leaves are patterned heart-shape  
With veins in fibered line;  
And your life-blood of milky whiteness  
Runs cold with selfish design."

But I! who search for riches  
in form, and colors rare—  
Would twine your velvet tendrils  
To bind my Lady's hair.

## ON WINGS OF THE WIND

*John Proctor Mills*

On wings of the wind from the south  
 I hear a soft whisper of spring,  
 It breathes of young leaves and blossoms;  
 And bluebirds that happiness bring.

It tells of young love in the brambles  
 Where the brown breasted thrush is at home;  
 And the bright flaming coat of the cardinals  
 As they flash on the sky's white dome.

There's a sigh of the new things waking—  
 Of gold and cream lilies on lake;  
 There's a hint of faint snatches of music—  
 As the pollen-buds sift and break.

And oh! to this poet-heart tender  
 Comes the mem'ry of other fair springs,  
 With Mother's fond arms close about him,  
 Now her songs in his lone heart sings.  
 —From Vendors of Song, New York.

## IS IT NOTHING TO YOU

*John Proctor Mills*

It is nothing to you that men go by  
 With shoulders stooping and hearts bowed down,  
 Bearing their cross like a leaden crown,—  
 With sad, silver brow, and silent eye,—  
 Their one grim fault being sixty . . . or nigh?  
 Is it nothing to you and should you frown  
 And mimic with laughter like happy clown  
 In cheap imitation, your face awry?

Is it nothing to you that night and day  
 They must fare them forth though it shine or rain,  
 There are others to feed and he must plan—  
 No time for idling and no time for play,—  
 It is seek and seek with his might and main;—  
 IS IT NOTHING TO YOU . . . . THIS IDLE MAN?  
 —The County Bard, N. J.

## REFLECTIONS

(A Love Song done in the Chinese manner)

*John Proctor Mills*

The bamboo's are waving a welcome,  
 They see you coming;  
 Their yellow reflections wriggle across the water,  
 The ripples are bits of whispered laughter.  
 A blue-winged butterfly sets silently  
 At the water's edge,—  
 And looks with love into its mirror;  
 Your face is the mirror of my love.

Night creeps gently over my garden,  
 And star-flowers waken in the sky;  
 Love is the bright flower in my garden,—  
 And You are Love found blooming there.

—Reflections (poetry magazine N.Y.)

## A LETTER FROM LI SING

(A Love Letter done in the Chinese manner)

*John Proctor Mills*

"You came into my life  
 Like fluttering cloud-wings white,  
 And your eyes were dark pools of mystic love;  
 No more could I resist you—  
 Than could the blue-waters that cling  
 Around the snow-white feathers of the swan  
 When he quietly drifts across her heaving breast.  
 At the thought of you  
 The curtains of a new haven are drawn aside  
 And I wander into the newly built  
 Temple of Eros as a butterfly  
 Attracted by the rainbow colors  
 Of a dew-drenched web  
 When morning sunlight filters through."

—From Poetry Forum, Baltimore, Md.

## ON BREAKING UP A HOME

*By Anne Southerne Tardy*

I attended a funeral this morning:  
No prayers were said, no blessing asked, or given.  
No outward show of grief, no sound of mourning,  
No solemn thought of earth, no word of Heaven.  
Though I mingled with the guests, a sad feeling  
Of aloofness filled and stilled my own heart,  
I felt I was in some far place, and kneeling,  
For strength, at least to look, and act my part.

It was the strangest funeral, there was Death,  
With his sharp scythe, Death with his wicked smile,  
I, like a stranger among them, my breath  
Painfully coming and going the while.  
Then I knew, standing there, in the crowd alone,  
It was the end, *the funeral was my own.*

“The world is full of beauty,  
When the heart is full of love.”  
Old Song.

*Anne Southerne Tardy*

I think that God loves beauty, one sees it  
Everywhere: in all of nature's infinite  
Variance, there still is no unlovely thing.  
Through lea and lowland, there is blossoming,  
An Autumn fields the yellow ripening grain.  
A rainbow shines in every drop of rain.  
Sufficient for growth if sunsets were gray,  
Yet painted sky foretells another day.  
The rugged rocks upon the mountain side  
Are cushioned softly with green moss, to hide  
Rough places wrought by years of storm and rain,  
Just as a blessing falls to balance pain.

## HALF HOUR IN AUTUMN

*Anne Southerne Tardy*

We sat on a log on the steep hillside  
And watched the colour spread upward in wide  
Waves from the horizon, like ink on blotting  
Paper, until the sky was half-way dyed  
A most alluring shade of full-ripe peach.  
Against it, gnarled apple trees seemed to reach  
And limn an intricate pattern, knotting  
Their leafless boughs in black. No need for speech  
Between us two, your hand in mine, as night  
Flowing down from the dark hills embraced the light.  
A faint rustling through bush and dry grass,  
The miracle of frost had come to pass.  
Hand in hand we lingered, counting no time lost,  
In dreams of love and life that knows no frost.

## SINGING RIVER

*By J. Mitchell Pilcher*

(Composed on the Bibb Graves Bridge, spanning the Coosa  
River, Wetumpka, Ala.)

This pensive vale, far from life's crowded ways,  
Shepherds the restless stream and drowsy hill.  
Peaceful and soothing as the glade and rill  
That cool the quiet town, a dream-like haze  
Conjures the charm of golden yesterdays;  
Church spires, old mansions, and a smoking mill,  
Fringe the bland open fields that roam at will  
Between the rapids and the distant bays.

Life in the town moves leisurely a long—  
Encircled by the hills, watchful and steep,  
Men scan the heights, their spirits are made strong,  
And all is well within the towering keep.  
Charmed by the river, lulled with liquid song—  
The very streets and houses seem asleep.

## "TO MY FRIEND"

*Eithylla Wright Neill, Margerum, Ala.*

"You are my friend!"  
Four simple little words  
Linked end to end,  
Bring unto me earth's greatest treasure!  
YOU are my friend!  
I emphasize each word  
And know that Life can send  
No gem of greater measure.

You ARE my friend!  
With wonder of it all  
My own heart swells with pride,  
Yet makes me humble!  
You are MY friend!  
You are there if I should call;  
You know my faults, yet loyal on my side  
You hold my hand each time I stumble.

You are my FRIEND!  
I ask no more!  
But simply offer friendship in return  
On which you can depend.  
YOU ARE MY FRIEND!  
Come weal or woe,  
Always unto the end  
It is enough to know  
You are my friend!



---

"MARY"

*Eithyll Wright Neill, Margerum, Ala.*

I think I know how Mary felt  
When powerless to aid her Son  
She saw Him crucified!  
Each cruel thorn that pierced His flesh,—  
Each nail,—bit deep into her soul;  
Her heart within her, died!  
Her thoughts were not of glories gained  
I think; nor Scriptures come to pass.  
Sorrow blacked-out every future joy.  
Her Man-child gone! Hers was a broken heart.  
She was just a Mother  
Weeping for her Boy!

## TWO MOTHERS

*Frances Howard Kemp*

Two weary women  
Walked the road to Calvary's Hill  
The Way was long—these two were  
Travel-stained  
And bitter tragedy of long sad years  
Shone from their  
Aging fading eyes.

These two spake not  
Their thoughts (like their  
Sad hearts) struggled for expression  
'Til—one woman spoke  
"Sister, the way is long  
To Cavalry's Hill.  
Yet tho' my steps are slow  
And many years have passed  
I would see again the Holy Place  
Where died my Son."

The other woman turned tear-dimmed  
Eyes.

She whispered, "Mary"—?

And bowed her head

And let the tears course down

The path they had

Made thru' long sad years.

"Mary—Oh God!" she sighed.

Mary smiled—

And laid a pale hand

Upon the woman's head.

"You know me? who are you?

Why grieve you so?

You never saw your Son, (had you one)

Die upon yon tragic Hill.

Lift up your head and smile.

Who are you?"

Slowly the woman turned

And from those eyes

The misery of the world

Shone out—

As she whispered—

"Judas

was

my

son."

---

**BOOK REVIEW**

*The Story of the Alabama Baptist Children's Home* by Anne Kendrick Walker in collaboration with James O. Colley, Sr. The Paragon Press, Montgomery, Alabama. 1945. \$2.50.

Anne Kendrick Walker's historical writings are well known. Her technique is skillful and varies with the subject. But two elements of that skill seem always to be present. History, as she interprets it, is a living broadening whole. And a fact, to her, is always more than a fact: It is something that happened because certain people made it happen. Consequently *The Story of the Baptist Children's Home* is far more than a statistical history of the Baptist Home.

There are many dates in the volume, many facts, many reports and recommendations. They belong there. But when the reader has finished the book, his first impression is that he has seen the birth and development of a great humanitarian movement with the Baptists frequently leading the way. He has read the history of the Home. But he has also read the history of the Baptist Church, the history of Child Welfare, and the history of the growth of public conscience.

His almost simultaneous impression is that he has met a great many delightful people and some great ones. Portrait after portrait comes to mind of the children of the Home and the men and women who have worked with and for them for the past fifty years. One sees children raising pigs and chickens to sell to the Home for pocket money, children sitting on the cottage steps at night singing, children in the swimming pool, at school, in Sunday school, in church. Or Miss Hattie Andrews and the rest of the staff at work with their charges. Or the Board in serious discussion. Or the Baptist women throughout the State canning fruits and vegetables for the store room. There are many other portraits: Miss Walker loves people. But most of all one sees the full-length portraits of the two remarkable men who have been the heart of the institution during its lifetime of fifty-odd years. The portraits are clear by virtue of what they did and said over a period of years: The Reverend John W. Stewart during the Evergreen period, Dr. James O. Colley during the Troy period.

Miss Walker's volume is divided into two parts, as befits the fact that the Home has been in two cities, Evergreen and Troy. The Louise Short Baptist Widows and Orphans Home opened its doors on March 6, 1893. Few people would have courage to open such an institution with only volunteer offerings as financial backing, but Mr. Stewart was a remarkable man. He was eager to begin.

The first years were trying. Furniture and equipment were lacking, even food upon occasion. John Stewart persisted. He established a newspaper to publish his appeals for money. He urged monthly instead of semi-annual collections in Baptist churches. He urged the organization of women in the churches. He made every Baptist in Alabama thoroughly aware of the Louise Short Home and its problems.

Money came, and wise expenditure. In 1919, when the Alabama Legislature established a Child Welfare Department with supervisory powers, the Louise Short Home easily received its license.

In November, 1920, the Baptist State Convention voted to move the Home to Troy because of "the liberal offer made by Troy in land, in unparalleled school facilities, in free water, in low-priced electric current, in free medical service . . . . and in general, the generous spirit of cooperation which promises so much to the future of the institution."

By June 14, 1923, 219 children had been moved to the re-named Baptist Children's Home in Troy. The new superintendent was James O. Colley. Alert to new ideas in child care, the new superintendent insisted that each child should be treated as an individual. Children were put in small cottages instead of dormitories. They were taken out of uniform and sent to public schools. A Mothers Aid Department was added, so that children could remain in unbroken homes. A case-worker joined the staff. The Home became a member of the Child Welfare League of America. And as standards were raised within the Alabama Department of Child Welfare, standards were raised by the Home.

Money continued to come in from free-will offerings, and the Baptists increased their means of support. The women's Octagon Campaign brought in thousands of dollars. Trucks with empty jars went out and came back filled. "Closing people" adopted boys and girls and entertained them at vacation time. New buildings were given, a bus, farm equipment. And money has never stopped pouring in from free-will offerings. Last Christmas the donation was the largest in the Home's history.

It is a dramatic story Miss Walker tells and one of which Alabama Baptists may be very proud. But as Miss Loula Dunn, Commissioner of Public Welfare for Alabama, points out in the Introduction, the book is written for many people besides Alabama Baptists. It is written for people everywhere who are interested in the development of child welfare.

—Emily Calcott.

**GENEALOGICAL QUERIES**

**CHILDERS**—Caroline Childers married Netherland Tate. Was she the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Wimberley) Childers, who lived near Summerfield, Dallas County. Mrs. H. P. Tuttle, 3684 Herschell St., Jacksonville, Fla.

**CALDWELL**—James or Robert Caldwell moved from South Carolina to Forkland, Greene County, in 1819. Information desired. Mrs. Eliza R. Wylie, Richburg, S. C.

**HARRIS**—David Harris moved from Georgia to Alabama about 1828. He had three children: Hiram Wesley Harris, born in Alabama, August 28, 1828, died in Texas, March 13, 1921, married Amanda Bennister; Francis Harris; and J. W. P. Harris. Information on David Harris desired. Mr. Jerry Patterson, 3011 Burchill Road, Fort Worth 5, Texas.

**HOBBS**—James Hobbs married Jerusha Atkinson, lived in Lowndes County, Miss., but his estate papers state they lived in Alabama, 1826-30. James Augustine Hobbs, born 1829, in Alabama, and killed at the Battle of New Hope. James Madison Ware, lived in Tuscaloosa, 1835-37, whose wife was Mexico (Maxie) McGregor, of Tennessee, they having removed to Texas after the War of Secession. Mrs. F. K. McGinnis, 5215 Monticello Ave., Dallas, Texas.

**LEE**—John or John D. Lee, came to Barbour County, about 1839, and settled between Clio and Louisville. He had two sons Davis Crockett Lee and James L. Lee. Any data gratefully received. Miss Katherine Stough, 458 S. Court St., Montgomery, Ala.

**PUGH**—Wanted the father of Edward Jackson Pugh, born June 14, 1830, and also information on Stephen Pugh, son of Elijah Pugh, Revolutionary soldier, born in Guilford County, N. C., came to Alabama in 1812. Mrs. W. M. Caskey, Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, Ga.

**SHACKELFORD**—Interested in any person of the name of Shackelford or Shackleford. Have records of many of these names. T. K. Jones, 716 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas.

WALL—John Wall, born in Alabama in 1800. He and his brother, Edward, went to Newton County, Miss., in 1838. John's children were Jack, James, Nancy, John, Micajah, Edward, Jeff, Francis, George and Jasper. Mrs. Dudley W. Conner, 109 Thirteenth Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss.

WELSH—Am interested in the Welsh family of Perry County. John Welsh migrated from North Carolina, to Marion, Perry County, in 1820. The Locketts and Coles intermarried with this family. Mr. John R. Welsh, 11, Monroe, N. C.

WEAR—Information on Margaret Rhea Wear. She was first married to a sheriff named Tabar. Joe F. McIntyre, 759 N. Trezavant St., Memphis, 12, Tenn.

